

Lebanese Cease-Fire Holding; Forces Fortify Their Positions

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Muslim militiamen reinforced their positions around the Chatila refugee camp Tuesday as the cease-fire that ended three days of fighting appeared to hold.

Three shells landed at Beirut International Airport as planes took off and landed, but the airport remained open. The source of the fire was not known.

Following three days of fighting,

touched off when French paratroopers of the multinational force abandoned two positions near the camp, both sides pulled back to their own positions. The army moved to strongholds close to the main airport highway while the Shiite militia, Amal, occupied the other side of the highway adjacent to the predominantly Shiite area south of the capital.

The army and Amal appeared intent on adhering to the cease-fire, since it is widely feared that renewed fighting could lead to events that neither side wants: a confron-

tation in the streets of west Beirut and mass defections from the army by Shiite soldiers.

The army secured the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, where hundreds of refugees died in a massacre last year, sending patrols into the muddy streets and establishing roadblocks at the entrance. Although the Italian contingent to the multinational force is maintaining positions in the camps, Lebanese troops appeared in control.

Residents of Chatila said that an army commando unit has been arresting scores of Palestinian youths and taking them away in trucks to an unknown destination. The army commando confirmed Tuesday night that 150 persons had been arrested in Chatila, but said that all but 62 of them were released after questioning.

The shells that hit near the airport runway landed in mid-afternoon as a plane of Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, landed after a flight from London and another MEA aircraft prepared to take off for Larnaca, Cyprus. Under the Nov. 16 cease-fire, the airport was declared a neutral zone.

U.S. marines, who hold the airport perimeter, went on the highest alert, retreating to their bunkers during the attack, according to a spokesman.

Meanwhile, the British contingent to the multinational force suffered its first casualty when a soldier driving past a deserted building in the southern suburbs was slightly injured by an explosive device in the building. A spokesman for the British Army said it was not clear whether the soldier was the target of an attack.

Earlier in the day, an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon confronted a guerrilla squad laying explosive charges in the port city of Sidon. During a firefight one Israeli soldier died and three guerrillas were killed, according to an Israeli spokesman.

Arafat Holds Talks

Yasser Arafat conferred with guerrilla colleagues Tuesday in the North Yemen capital of Sana'a as he planned his next moves in fighting off challenges to his leadership of the Palestinian movement, Reuters reported.

Palestinian sources said members of the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization had flown in from its Tunis headquarters for the strategy talks.



Pope John Paul II met with Mehmet Ali Agca on Tuesday in a cell at Rebibbia Prison.

Pope Meets Agca in Prison Cell

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II and the man who shot him in 1981 sat in a prison cell for 20 minutes Tuesday, alone, in quiet conversation.

"What we said to each other is a secret between him and me," the pope said when he emerged from Mehmet Ali Agca's cell. "I spoke to him as I would speak to a brother whom I have forgiven and who enjoys my confidence."

A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, said Mr. Agca knelt and kissed John Paul's ring as the pope rose to leave. Mr. Agca, 25, is a Turkish Moslem.

Prison guards and papal officials observed the meeting from a corridor outside the open cell, but the two men spoke so quietly that they could not be heard.

The pope publicly forgave Mr. Agca, who is serving a life sentence, from his hospital bed four days after the attempt on his life in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. Mr. Agca has publicly expressed repentance.

The pope was hit by two bullets fired from a pistol at close range as he was driven through a crowd of 10,000 attending his weekly general audience.

Speaking to inmates in the women's section of Rebibbia Prison af-

ter his meeting with Mr. Agca, the pope said: "I have been able to meet the person, whose name is known by all, who in the year 1981, on May 13, made an attempt on my life."

"But Providence guided matters in its way — exceptional, I would say, marvelous — so that today, after more than two years, I could meet my assailant and repeat my pardon, which I had offered immediately, and also offered publicly as soon as it became possible, in the hospital."

The meeting with Mr. Agca had been arranged in detail and amid heavy security precautions.

Mr. Agca is serving his term in a prison outside Rome but was brought to Rebibbia Prison recently for interrogation in the continuing investigation into the possibility that he had not acted alone.

A Bulgarian suspect, Sergei I. Antonov, was provisionally released from Rebibbia last week for reasons of health, and he remains under house arrest in Rome.

Mr. Antonov was last seen in the Rome office of Bulgarian Airlines, a factor in suspicions that the Bulgarian secret service employed Mr. Agca to kill John Paul. Mr. Agca was already under death sentence in absentia for murdering an Istanbul newspaper editor.

Father Pastore reported that Mr. Agca had not been handcuffed or otherwise restrained during the conversation, which he thought was held in Italian. The men appeared to be moved by their meeting, the Vatican spokesman said. He described the atmosphere as akin to that of the confessional, free of hatred or anger.

A Vatican source reported that on the pope's arrival, Mr. Agca kissed his ring and answered "yes" when John Paul asked whether he felt well. During the whispered conversation, he said the pope had several times enfolded his assailant's hands in his own.

The pope wished the prisoner a happy new year and gave him an unspecified religious object as a parting gift, according to the source.

The pope was applauded after a service for 500 prisoners and 200 guards in the prison chapel before his meeting with Mr. Agca. In his sermon, John Paul lectured on the human dignity of prisoners. Afterward, the prisoners filed past him singly and he shook each one's hand. He also accepted many written pleas for parole.

The pope ended his visit to the men's section by extending greetings to prisoners throughout the world and wishes for "a year better than that which is ending."

Andropov's Line Wins Complete Support of Party

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Communist Party Central Committee on Tuesday "fully and completely" endorsed President Yuri V. Andropov's foreign and domestic policies.

Despite Mr. Andropov's uncertain health and his failure to appear at official functions for more than four months, the policy-making body set the party's policies firmly along the lines charted by its leader.

Mr. Andropov's absence is likely to continue Wednesday when the Supreme Soviet, the parliament, opens its regular semiannual session.

Although his prolonged absence from public events suggests a leadership crisis, Mr. Andropov appears to have fortified his grip on power and managed to bring the 300-member Central Committee behind his mildly reformist economic program.

Although he was not present at the plenum, he succeeded in bringing about a substantive shift in the leadership Monday by promoting four of his supporters to top positions. Tuesday's endorsement of his economic strategy for 1984 was another indication that he was in charge.

Diplomatic observers in Moscow speculated that even if Mr. Andropov's uncertain health has cast a cloud over the durability of his leadership, the coalition of forces that brought him to power may have become entrenched enough to ensure a sustained drive for modernization of the country's economy.

An official account of the two-day plenum, distributed by the government press agency, Tass, said the Central Committee "unanimously" approved the text of Mr. Andropov's speech Monday.

The speech was described as a "significant political document" that "sparkingly reflects the social and economic policy of the Soviet party and state at the present stage."

The Central Committee also emphasized that Mr. Andropov's "economic experiment," which is

Profiles of four Andropov loyalists promoted to key Soviet posts. Page 2.

to begin Jan. 1, must be "successfully carried out at all costs."

The experiment involves a measure of decentralization, financial incentives and observance of the laws of economics to stimulate greater productivity, faster technological innovation and more efficient use of resources.

It will be conducted during 1984 as a sort of dress rehearsal for more basic changes in the future.

In his speech, Mr. Andropov was sharply critical of the rigid planning system and the performance of Soviet industry. He said he expected a slakeup at all levels of economic and industrial management. He said industrial leaders would be held personally accountable for performance and penalized for shortcomings.

The Central Committee plenum focused entirely on domestic issues. Apart from a blanket approval for Mr. Andropov's foreign policy, no foreign policy issue was discussed, according to accounts of speeches published by news organizations.

Report on Illness

Victor Cohn of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Mr. Andropov is gravely ill and has been on repeated dialysis for serious and debilitating kidney disease since last summer, according to medical and government sources in the United States and Europe.

They said he was still able to function well mentally and, according to evidence in Moscow this week, keep control of the government.

U.S. Steel to Idle 15,000 In Major Plant Closures

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steelmaker, announced Tuesday that it is closing or reducing operations in at least 10 major plants and other facilities, permanently putting more than 15,000 workers out of work.

In addition, U.S. Steel and British Steel Corp. said they have broken off talks over a joint venture to ship semi-finished steel slabs from British Steel's plant in Ravenscroft, Scotland, for shaping at U.S. Steel's Fairless Works near Philadelphia.

The U.S. Steel board, meeting in Pittsburgh, announced the full or partial closing of several plants. It was not immediately clear what portions of each plant, if any, would remain open.

The closing will result in a fourth-quarter after-tax charge of \$650 million, the company said. U.S. Steel lost \$497 million in the first three quarters of this year while in 1982, the industry's worst since the Depression of the 1930s, the company reported losses of \$832 million.

Analysts said that the retrenchment — U.S. Steel's greatest since it closed 13 plants in 1979 — was aimed at lowering its break-even point so that it could make a profit while operating at 50 percent of capacity instead of the present 70 percent needed to make money.

The company said that specialty steel productions in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California will be

at least partially closed. Five mining operations and two agricultural facilities will also be affected.

The U.S. Steel chairman, David M. Roderick, said most of the plant closures involved facilities producing bars, rods and wire products which have been hurt both by imports and the growth of nonunion "mini-mills" that pay lower wages than U.S. Steel.

"These plants," Mr. Roderick said, "already suffering from depressed markets, could no longer bid on contracts in their respective areas against nonunion domestic and foreign operators or against those domestic companies whose unions negotiated lower wages. Their low labor costs gave them the competitive edge."

The announcement, following a board of directors meeting that approved what Mr. Roderick called a "rationalization plan," emphasized that more than 10,000 employees who will lose their jobs are not now working since they are attached to idled plants.

Along with the closing, however, Mr. Roderick announced that U.S. Steel will soon restart its steelmaking and flat-rolled operations at the Fairfield Works near Birmingham, Alabama, which have been closed for the past two years.

In addition, Mr. Roderick said the company will add two new continuous casters, described as the most efficient way of forming steel into semi-finished shapes, which, when finished, will make U.S. Steel the country's largest producer of continuously cast steel.



Israeli soldiers with rifles and nightsticks patrolling the streets of Arab East Jerusalem.

Israelis Under the Plague of Distrust

Many Jews Fear Any Contacts With Their Arab Neighbors

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — When dawn comes to Israel, it gradually reawakens ancient patterns of distrust.

The first light touches the stone alleys in the Old City of Jerusalem, where pious Jews and Moslems hurry past each other to and from their morning prayers.

Separately, and in their own worlds, Arab families in their villages and neighborhoods, and Jewish families in theirs, rise and eat, prod their children off to their separate schools or arrange for them to play with their separate friends.

For the most part, Jews and Arabs leave their homes and go to their jobs completely apart from one another. The points of contact are relatively few and far from intimate. In the first blush of morning, Arab men cluster on a street in East Jerusalem, hoping to be hired by Jews as day laborers in construction or other manual work. Others go to jobs in Jewish-owned factories, or work as civil servants in Jewish-run offices. The prosperous

and highly educated on both sides rarely mingle.

After centuries of living on the same land and a generation after the birth of Israel as a modern nation, Jews and Arabs remain steeped in mutual aversion. From

A Land Divided
First of a series.

Some experts say Hebrew textbooks have negative stereotypes of the Arabs. Page 2.

childhood they are nurtured on stereotypes of each other, images reinforced by their teachers, their peers, their social distance and the political violence of the region.

A recent study found that 65 percent of Israeli Jews surveyed said they believed they could not trust an Arab; 66 percent of the Arabs said they believed they could not trust a Jew.

Israel rules nearly 2 million Arabs as well as 3.3 million Jews. Inside its pre-1967 borders, the country contains about 650,000 Arabs, who have full Israeli citizenship. About 750,000 Arabs live under martial law in the West Bank, and 475,000 in the Gaza Strip, which have been occupied by the Israeli Army since the 1967 war. About 100,000 live in East Jerusalem, which was annexed in 1967.

Israel is not a melting pot and neither Arabs nor Jews wish it to be. A high premium is placed by both peoples on the preservation of their distinctiveness.

Elements of the Arabs' language, food and architecture have filtered into Israeli Jewish culture, and Arab traditionalism has been somewhat revised by the Jews from Europe and North America.

There is even a certain fascination across the cultural barriers. Some of the most popular soccer stars and actors are Arabs. Many Jews have taken to using Arabic curses instead of the Russian that used to salt their Hebrew.

But the society's ethic does not endorse integrated schools or mixed neighborhoods. And intermarriage, which occurs infrequently, is usually a difficult experience for couples and their children.

Some Jews and Arabs say they believe that there can be coexistence without integration; that

even in their separateness, they must develop tolerance if they are to carve out a decent life in this scarred land. Where an Arab-Jewish friendship blossoms, it is treasured as something rare and precious by those few who value tolerance.

There are savages on both sides, and there are civilized people on both sides," said Dov Yermiya, a Jew who befriended his Arab neighbors after battling them when they attacked his pioneering kibbutz in 1938.

"As soon as the troubles stopped for a while," he said, "I managed to make good friends with the Arabs, and this friendship — not only did I enjoy it, it proved strong in the times of war that came afterwards. Not only is it necessary, it's also possible."

Now and then, an Arab can recall a fond memory of a friendship with a Jew. Jamil Hamad, a journalist living in Bethlehem, remembers, as a boy in Israel, sometimes spending Friday nights with a Jewish friend in the next village.

"I remember Shabbat evening," he said, "I loved to see them lighting the candles, praying in a language which I didn't understand. It was something I didn't have as a Moslem. I used to go back to my mother and father and ask, 'Why don't we have that?'"

"To this very day I have a weakness for candles," he said.

But there are not enough on either side like Dov Yermiya or Jamil Hamad to counteract the bitter prejudice that governs most perceptions.

The Israeli Jews' fear of Arabs, deriving from long years of war and terrorism, runs from the broad political level to the small-scale personal attitude. It dominates policy debates in government and parental concerns over the safety of Jewish daughters. It contains the hard calculations of pragmatism and the fantasies of racism.

The fears and stereotypes are deeply ingrained among Israeli Jews. Some Jews call Arabs "Arabim," or "little Arabs." Many Jews speak of "Arab work," meaning slovenly work, and say to each other, "Don't work like an Arab."

Even in egalitarianism there is often less egalitarianism than a romantic paternalism shown by Jews toward what they see as the Arabs' quaint, traditional tribalism, much as

Once Down to Earth, U.S. Farms Leap Into Future

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

CORCORAN, California — Imagine the farm of the future. Such an operation might fight insects less by bombing them with huge doses of chemicals than by blending sex attractants into insecticides to halve pesticide use.

This farm of the future would have many crops that would be sown, cultivated, fertilized, harvested, packed and shipped untouched by human hands. Photoelectric cells would spot which fruit was ready to pack so that only ripe fruit reached the market.

Underground moisture sensors implanted over dozens of square miles would relay data to a master computer, which would electronically bark orders to irrigation pumps providing water to cropland.

Futuristic as these ideas may sound, they are being used today in the San Joaquin Valley in central California, and if the agricultural visionaries are correct, such innovative methods and equipment are only the beginning.

"The revolution under way will allow a rapid extension of the limits of plant productivity," says Dr. Lawrence Rappaport, head

of plant genetics at the University of California at Davis.

"Things are happening so fast that I have trouble sleeping at night thinking about all the new developments," said Dr. Winston J. Brill, who as both a professor of plant genetics at the University of Wisconsin and a vice president of Cetus, a genetic engineering company, is widely regarded as a major figure in biotechnology.

Nowhere is the mood of optimism more acute than here in Kings County, which, with the enormous output of 60 different crops, lays claim to being the farming capital of California, if not the world.

"We're farming here as close to the 21st century as you can get," said W. Hugh Handley, the county agricultural commissioner. "Certainly the thick topsoil and the benign climate help. But what makes it all go is a breed of farmer with the brains to develop new techniques and the nerve to take risks and put innovations into use."

"We're at least 25 years ahead of the rest of the nation in technical expertise," said Mr. Handley, who is also a walnut farmer.

"We're not doing badly, but we still consider agriculture here to be in the dark ages of technology," said Scott Salyer, vice president

of Salyer-American, a farming operation whose management is considered by some agricultural economists to be among the best in the nation.

Salyer-American has pioneered irrigation techniques and flood control and has expanded the use of lasers to direct bulldozers in the grading of cropland to better use water and fertilizer.

"The old days of the mom-and-pop farm are, unfortunately, a thing of the past," Mr. Salyer said.

His words were echoed by executives at the Pandol Brothers Farm, another expanding farm operation 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Corcoran, near the hamlet of Richgrove.

"I know a lot of people back East think we're a bunch of dumb hick farmers right out of Steinbeck," said Jack Pandol Jr., another grandson in management, "but I prefer to believe that we're pretty sophisticated businessmen."

As he spoke, Mr. Pandol was both taking directions from and giving them to a \$150,000 complex of temperature and moisture sensors linked by underground cables to a computer console, which in turn gave or-

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مكتبة الأمل

Israel Ministry Moving To Ease Textbook Bias

Dominant Reading Theme in Schools Is Found to Be Anti-Arab Patriotism

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Some Israeli experts say they have found that Hebrew textbooks are replete with negative stereotypes of Arabs and that the curricula in Israeli Jewish schools have done little or nothing to eradicate prejudice.

"What the kids are getting is a lot of stuff on Arab-Jewish wars and standard red-neck bigotry in order to prepare them for age 18 to go out and kill," said Benjamin Chetkov-Yanoov, who teaches social work at Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv.

The dominant theme of reading books in the lower grades is war and patriotism, according to Daniel Bar-Tal, a professor of psychology at Tel Aviv University's school of education. He is conducting a research project on the matter.

"The bravery, the patriotism, the willingness to sacrifice lives, the heroism of Israeli soldiers" prevail in most of the stories used to teach Hebrew to children, Mr. Bar-Tal says he has found.

"Relatively, there was a lack of reference to Arabs," he said. "When it was there, it was negative. Usually, they don't know how to fight, they are almost spies, they are willing to destroy Israel, they hate Israel. There are some stories, very few, in which they are portrayed as very cruel, almost inhuman." This, he said, prepared children for war but not for open-minded coexistence with Arabs.

Another expert, Alouph Hareven at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem, says he sees silence in the curriculum as the main culprit.

"For 35 years there has been no education at all," he said. "Pupils go through 12 years without a single hour devoted to the fact that we live in a region where our historical destiny is to live with Arabs, in this country and on the other side of the frontier."

The point is not made, he said, that "99.9 percent of all Israeli Arabs have never been involved in substantive actions against the state of Israel."

There is no central governmental issuance of textbooks, according to Arieh Shoval, deputy director-general of the Education Ministry.

"Anybody can print any text-

book," he said. "The ministry does not impose any textbook on anybody," but merely lists those that coincide with a prescribed curriculum. "I'm worried and I'm concerned about what I've read until now" of the texts, he said.

Consequently, the ministry has recently decided to introduce, in the next few years, a curriculum focused on erasing stereotypes and promoting tolerance toward Arabs. Mr. Hareven and Mr. Chetkov-Yanoov are among those involved in the reform; they say they are disturbed by what happens in classrooms.

Mr. Hareven said he found it paradoxical, for example, that in 1979, the year Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt, a new high school textbook called "The Arab-Israeli Conflict" was issued.

"When peace is signed," he said tartly, "you put out a textbook called 'The Arab-Israeli Conflict.'"

The book was a fairly good history, he said, but he criticized it for failing to deal with what he called the "evolving pluralistic relations with the Arabs" — the Arabs who are under Israeli military occupation, the Arabs of Egypt at peace, the Arabs of Syria and other countries in a state of war with Israel.

Like other texts, the book promotes a fervent devotion to security. It preaches against sympathy for the Palestinian sense of homelessness, for example, denouncing "a certain soft-heartedness" among some Israeli Jews.

Similarly, the history textbook for ninth graders gives a decidedly one-sided account of the 1948 war, in which Israel was attacked by Arab armies after declaring its independence. The book does not mention the Israeli decisions to drive Arabs out of some parts of the country; it omits the perspective of ordinary Arabs caught in the conflict and does not report their suffering.

Another textbook, entitled "The Arabs and Islam," for use in seventh and eighth grades, shows Arabs only as seminomadic Bedouin tribesmen — primitive, violent and warlike.

Israelis Suffer From the Plague of Distrust

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American Indians were regarded in the United States.

In the detail of personal lives, Arabs loom for many Jews as frightening, primitive, violent. Counselors who have arranged visits by Jewish pupils to Arab schools have often encountered resistance from parents who worry about their youngsters' safety.

Some of the rawest bigotry exists in Upper Nazareth, a gleaming hilltop town of apartment houses built as a Jewish city to overlook the ancient, brownstone Arab town of Nazareth. For the last decade, Arab families have been quietly moving into Upper Nazareth, renting and buying apartments and living among the Jews.

The Arabs do this, some say, not to abandon their identity, but to escape the acute housing shortage of Nazareth. Many continue to send their children to Arab schools down the hill. It is one of the few places in Israel where there has been residential integration and it has brought mostly friction.

It is hard to find a Jew who is happy about the Arabs' presence, although official figures count them as only 3,000, compared with 25,000 Jews in the town. "They have a lot of children, they make noise," a man said. "If one Jew sells a house to an Arab, the second one wants to flee from the area."

Lama Fahum is an Arab girl of 10. Her family moved into a Jewish apartment house five years ago, renting the apartment at first, buying it later. She is blonde and fair-skinned, but her mother says that some Jewish children in the neighborhood call her "black Arab."

"Sometimes they don't let us

play with them," said another Arab girl, Chinez Abud, 12. "And when we play with them, sometimes they say things we don't like, like 'dirty Arabs.' They say we smell as if we don't have soap and water."

China's best Jewish friend, a 12-year-old boy, Ronny Awat, pushes in the other direction. "Everywhere I've lived I've had Arab neighbors," Ronny said, "and I always got along well with them."

The prospect of Arab-Jewish friendship among children is precisely what Galia Barkai, a high school biology teacher in Upper Nazareth, finds threatening. She belongs to a newly activated group called Mezan, an acronym meaning "prevention" from the Hebrew words for "defenders of Upper Nazareth." Its purpose is to block Arabs from moving in and to drive out those who are already there. Its chairman says he believes that all Arabs should be expelled from Israel.

"My child, my third one, is going this year to the kindergarten, and there are two Arab kids in the kindergarten," Mrs. Barkai said as she sat with other members of the organization.

"I'll tell you what my fears are," she continued. "He's a child. They are children. And they don't understand politics and everything else. What will happen if he likes this child, and they start playing together, and they become very good friends? This is the problem. Therefore, I don't want them to come here because they create this problem."

A thin, bald man who gave his name only as Rafi agreed. "Love is more dangerous than hate," he said. "It's dangerous to our existence."

Although the Arabs there are Israeli citizens, they are seen as aliens and all are tarred with the brush of the terrorism that only a tiny fraction practice.

Severe images of Arabs emerge from the minds of these Jewish militants. The Arabs are "richer than us," but are willing to work at lower wages, they say, thus stealing jobs from new immigrants. They are insincerely polite, they say, but are dirty, noisy, undesirable neighbors who are driving down property values.

They do not know their place as well as they used to, some Jews say. "In Israel, you can tell an Arab because he behaves the way a Jew does in Europe," Rafi said. "An Arab can be very nice, quiet, cooperative, humble, submissive. But on the other hand, when they are together, they get a lot of self-confidence."

As in many forms of racism elsewhere, sexual fears and fantasies run strongly through the prejudices

2 Die in South African Mine

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Two men died and three were missing after a rockfall in the Doornfontein gold mine west of Johannesburg, a mine official said Tuesday. The men were trapped 1.7 miles (2.7 kilometers) beneath the surface following the accident Saturday, which was caused by an earth tremor, the official said.

Key Soviet Promotions Go to Andropov Loyalists

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four men whose promotions to key positions in the Soviet Communist Party hierarchy were approved by the Central Committee session in Moscow on Monday are veteran party workers who share a loyalty to President Yuri V. Andropov.

Appointed full members of the Politburo, the supreme authority of the Communist Party, were Mikhail S. Solomentsev, 70, chairman of the party control commission, and Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, 57, who was appointed six months ago to Mr. Solomentsev's previous post as premier of



Vitaly I. Vorotnikov

A Russian born Jan. 20, 1926... Began career as a fitter's apprentice in Leningrad region of southern Russia... Started work at 17 as worker on collective farm...

Became deputy premier of the Russian republic in 1975... Transferred in apparent sign of disfavor in 1979 to Cuba as ambassador... Was brought home in July 1982 with Mr. Andropov's help and was appointed first secretary of the Krasnodar regional party committee on the Black Sea...

Cleaned up Krasnodar scandals and oversaw prosecution of local officials... Named premier of Russian republic and candidate member of Politburo in June 1983.



Mikhail S. Solomentsev

Born Nov. 7, 1913, to peasant family in Lipetsk region of southern Russia... Started work at 17 as worker on collective farm...

Became first secretary of regional party committee in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, in 1959... Named to secretariat of Central Committee in Moscow in 1966, overseeing heavy industry... Strong critic of Khrushchev...

Named premier of the Politburo... Group around Brezhnev blocked his expected advancement to Politburo... Stepped down as premier of Russian republic in June 1983 and was appointed head of party control committee.



Viktor M. Chebrikov

Russian born in 1923... Little known before early life... Served in the Red Army 1941 to 1946... Joined party in 1944...

Attended Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute in the Ukraine after the war, graduate in 1950... Transferred to Moscow from Dnepropetrovsk regional party committee after Mr. Andropov was named head of KGB, and began career with secret police...

Named one of two first deputy chairmen of KGB with rank of colonel general in April 1982... Named chairman of the KGB in December 1982... Full member of party Central Committee since March 1981.



Yegor K. Ligachev

Born Nov. 29, 1920... Graduated from Moscow Aviation Institute as an engineer... Appointed first secretary of Tomsk regional party committee, a major oil- and gas-producing area in western Siberia, in 1965...

Articles in press from early 1970s stressed need for greater discipline, more rational economic organization, themes that attracted attention of Mr. Andropov... Opponent of alcoholism and bootlegging, advocate of stricter law and order... Appointed to secretariat of Central Committee in Moscow in April 1983...

Maintains vast information bank on all party members and controls distribution of party cards.

Nakasone Reiterates Promise on Strong Defense

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that his administration intended to keep promises it made to the United

States about strengthening Japan's military effort despite the election losses his party suffered last week.

He also said he had selected his new cabinet in part to emphasize that the diplomatic path he had chosen during his first year in office had not changed. He emphasized the need for Japan to maintain "international trust and stability."

Mr. Nakasone's comments at a news conference appeared intended to deflate the notion that his predecessor's political position might make him retreat from the diplomatic policies that highlighted his first year.

Some members of his own Liberal Democratic Party have said that they expected Mr. Nakasone to be less concerned with diplomacy and more with domestic economic and welfare considerations this time.

Mr. Nakasone was re-elected prime minister on Monday with the aid of independents and a small splinter party in the parliament, a reflection of the Dec. 18 election losses that cost his party 36 seats in the lower house of the Diet.

Because he must stand again for the office at another party convention in 11 months, Mr. Nakasone will be more cautious for fear of alienating some whose votes he will need, according to political observers and much of the daily press.

His first challenge is likely to be the budget, which is to be decided in January and which will determine the level of military expenditures for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Mr. Nakasone said Tuesday that certain "promises" to the United States had been made during meetings in 1981 with his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, and President Ronald Reagan. Those promises have to be kept, he said.

He apparently was referring to Mr. Suzuki's statement that Japan would take over defense of two Pacific sea lanes extending about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from Japan's central islands. Mr. Suzuki later denied that he had made such a specific promise, but U.S. and Japanese officials subsequently met to discuss the project.

Some specialists in Tokyo say that under the current rate of military spending, such a target could not be achieved before the early 1990s, if then.

On Monday, Mr. Nakasone reiterated a campaign pledge that during the next fiscal year military spending would be held below the traditional mark of 1 percent of gross national product.

The government, which faces a huge internal debt, has been on an austerity course for several years with most ministries held to a no-increase level. But military budgets, by common agreement, are allowed to increase, usually by between 6 and 7 percent.

One of Mr. Nakasone's first moves diplomatically will be to send his foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to the United States in January to discuss foreign affairs in the aftermath of the election defeat.

Mr. Abe and Noboru Takeshita, the finance minister, were held over from the first Nakasone administration, apparently as a signal of continuity.

South Africa Reports 120-Mile Push Into Angola to Fight Namibia Rebels

The Associated Press

PRETORIA — South African military officials say their forces have penetrated 120 miles (194 kilometers) into Angola to attack guerrillas fighting to end South African rule over neighboring South-West Africa.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defense Force, said Monday night at a press conference that a force of up to 1,400 guerrillas was preparing to infiltrate South-West Africa, also

known as Namibia, from Angola along four routes.

General Viljoen said guerrillas were increasingly taking refuge with soldiers of Angola's army. He said there had been direct clashes between South African troops and Angolan forces and the Cuban allies, and chances of further direct conflict were causing concern.

He denied, however, that South African troops had massacred civilians, as the Angolans have charged. He also denied that any South African planes had been shot down.

General Viljoen said his forces fought about 200 guerrillas of South-West Africa People's Organization on Monday outside the southern Angolan town of Camama. He said seven companies of SWAPO guerrillas were poised for an offensive at penetrating the white-populated farming areas of northern Namibia, as they do each rainy season.

General Viljoen said there was "an unprovoked attack" by Angolan soldiers on a South African unit near Cuitoando last week, even though the South Africans had posed no threat to the town.

"This is a worrying situation. We do not like to become involved with the FAPLA or the Cuban forces. We would rather respect them in their areas, but then we would also expect from these people that they respect our fight against SWAPO," General Viljoen said. The FAPLA is the Angolan Army.

"If they interfere this way, one is inclined to think that they are joining in the fight, which isn't a good thing," he added.

Dozens Reported Killed

Glenn Frankel of The Washington Post reported from Harare, Zimbabwe:

The military push began nine days ago with South African air strikes against Cuitoando and military positions near Mulondo, according to the Angolan Defense Ministry. It said "dozens of civilians" had been killed and hundreds wounded in the raids.

Angolan officials also have reported that South African forces, after heavy fighting, have taken the town of Cassinga, 150 miles north of the border between Angola and Namibia. The town is less than 30 miles south of Angola's main military defense line, which is said to be manned by Angolan and Cuban troops.

The campaign is believed to be South Africa's largest military incursion into Angola in 16 months. Four previous South African military operations since August 1981 have killed nearly 1,600 SWAPO guerrillas, according to Pretoria.

Another agricultural futurist, Dr. Oluf L. Gumborg of Genetech, summarizes: "I think the new biotechnology will accelerate the development of food and food components, some fulfilling the dreams of even the most dedicated futurist."

As a scientist who keeps track of the latest developments in agriculture, he added, "I could never say that anything is impossible."

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Said to Orbit Shuttle Prototype

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Soviet Union Tuesday orbited for the third time what Western observers believe is a prototype of a space shuttle, a half-ton (450-kilogram) winged spacecraft that splashed down in the Black Sea after one orbit around Earth.

Though the Russians have yet to test a full-sized shuttle like the 100-ton one the United States has flown nine times, observers believe the Russians have undertaken a serious effort to catch up with the Americans.

If the space vehicle, identified by the Soviet news agency Tass as Cosmos-1517, was in fact a shuttle prototype, this was its third flight since March 1982. The first two missions ended with parachuted splash-downs in the Indian Ocean. Australian Navy photographs of these tests depicted a drone-like spacecraft whose fuselage is 10 feet (about three meters) long and whose wings span about 12 feet.

5 Arrested in Italy in Kidnapping Plot

ROME (AP) — Police have arrested five persons who had allegedly planned to abduct a countess on Christmas, the Italian news agency ANSA reported Tuesday.

The report said police discovered a three-meter-deep (nine-foot-deep) underground "prison" on the outskirts of Rome where the kidnapers planned to hold Countess Silvia Cardelli, the wife of Count Francesco Cardelli, a major landowner. Police reportedly found a mattress, an electric heater and two buckets of water inside the hideout.

ANSA quoted police as saying that the countess was to have been kidnapped on Christmas at her family's country house in Torrebellina, about 20 miles (30 kilometers) northwest of Rome. ANSA said police were tipped off a month ago, but the date of the arrests was not given.

Paris Expels 3 Iranians, Holds 5 Others

PARIS (Reuters) — France has expelled three more Iranian nationals employed by the Iranian Islamic Cultural Center in Paris and is holding five others pending expulsion, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The French government ordered the closure of the center on Friday and expelled three Iranian diplomats linked to it for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status." Iran retaliated on Sunday by ordering three French Embassy officials to leave the country.

Interior Ministry officials said the eight Iranians detained on Friday in addition to the three diplomats ordered to leave were youths whose activities at the center were incompatible with their status as residents in France.

Interference in Aquino Inquiry Alleged

MANILA (UPI) — The government Tuesday alleged that a "foreign hand was actively interfering" with the inquiry into Benigno S. Aquino Jr.'s murder after an alleged witness implicated the military in the assassination.

The allegations, broadcast over government television, came after military lawyers filed a \$25,000 criminal libel suit against Ramon Rapalado, 25, a Philippine Airlines ground technician. Mr. Rapalado, in news reports Friday, said he was on a Manila bus when he saw Aquino, Rolando Gahman was being "assaulted" by soldiers when the killing occurred and that a soldier shot the opposition leader.

The broadcast, quoting a report by the Philippine News Agency bureau in Tokyo, said the Japanese capital seemed to have become a refuge for "shadowy witnesses to the slaying." It continued: "The mystery spun around the witnesses has led to suspicion that a foreign hand was actively interfering with the ongoing probe into the assassination."

9 More Arrested in Kuwait Bombings

KUWAIT (Reuters) — The Kuwaiti authorities said Tuesday they have arrested nine more persons in connection with bomb attacks Dec. 12 on the U.S. and French embassies. At least four persons were killed and 60 injured in explosions at the embassies and at other sites.

The minister of cabinet affairs, Abdel-Aziz Hussein, said the nine would be tried along with seven Iraqis and three Lebanese already in custody. One of the nine, an Iraqi, was arrested Monday, he said. He did not give the nationalities of the others.

Mr. Hussein said he expected the trial to begin in the first week of January. The Kuwaiti authorities have said the 10 arrested soon after the attacks were members of the banned Islamic Call Party, which is said to favor an Iran-type Islamic republic in Iraq.

Seoul to Renew Some Soviet Contacts

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea will resume limited contacts with the Soviet Union next year in a move to improve relations strained since the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The officials acknowledged that some problems involving compensation for the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet have yet to be resolved. But one high-ranking ministry official said that nonpolitical exchanges with the Soviet Union will be resumed on a gradual basis.

South Korea, which has no formal diplomatic relations with Moscow, has boycotted international meetings held in the Soviet Union since the KAL Boeing 747 was fired on in Soviet airspace Sept. 1. The jumbo jet crashed in the sea off the Soviet island of Sakhalin and all 269 people aboard were killed.

Israel May Level Some Arab Homes

BETHLEHEM, Israel-Occupied West Bank (UPI) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens warned Tuesday that the army might demolish Arab homes along main roads on the occupied West Bank to combat stone-throwing by Palestinian youths.

Mr. Arens, visiting the Deheish Palestinian refugee camp near Bethlehem, indicated he would not sanction deportation of stone-throwers and their families to Jordan, as demanded by Israeli settlers.

Asked if he would back demands to demolish homes along main roads, he said: "Certainly one approach we're looking at, which is a common one when it comes to road safety, is to make sure that there's some space between the road and areas where people move or where people live."

Blackout Strikes Sweden, Denmark

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A power failure struck most of Sweden and parts of Denmark on Tuesday. Sweden lost power at 1 P.M. as stores and shops were crowded for post-Christmas sales.

Swedish radio reported that the failure began at the Hamra transformer station near Enköping, about 60 miles (97 kilometers) northwest of Stockholm. A chain reaction knocked out stations throughout the country, and all of Sweden's nuclear power plants immediately disconnected from the grid, the radio said.

The outage originally stretched from the southern city of Malmö to far northern Sweden, affecting about 5 million of Sweden's 8.5 million people, including Stockholm and Göteborg, the two largest cities. Tens of thousands of residents of eastern Denmark, who also are on the Swedish grid, lost power, although lights only blinked in Copenhagen.

U.S. Is No Threat to Russia, Reagan Says

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United States has no aggressive intention toward the Soviet Union and hopes to convince its leaders of that fact, President Ronald Reagan said in an interview with Time magazine.

The president said in the interview that there was "one new development" that he had worried about for some time: he said that military leaders in the Soviet Union were, "apparently without any coaching" being briefed by the civilian part of the government, "taking it upon themselves" to make statements, and rather belittling statements.

Mr. Reagan, speaking of the recently suspended negotiations of nuclear weapons, said the Soviet Union probably would return to the bargaining table once U.S. missiles were in place in Western Europe and "they see that we have the will to go forward with this."

Japan Refuses to Return North Korean

TOKYO (UPI) — The Justice Ministry refused Tuesday to return North Korean soldier in exchange for four Japanese seamen seized by Communist authorities as a result of his defection.

The ministry's Immigration Office said it rejected a plea of asylum for the defector, Min Hong Gu, 21, who showed away on a Japanese freighter. It said it will send Mr. Min to another country, which was not identified immediately.

Mr. Min has been detained in Japan since Sept. 4. North Korean authorities seized the Japanese freighter on which he showed away when he made a further visit to the North Korean port of Naepo in December. Pyongyang demanded that Tokyo surrender Mr. Min in exchange for the release of the vessel and its crew, which it accused of spying. The Immigration Office had no comment on the fate of the lost and mistreated seamen.

For the Record

Two men wearing masks bearing the likeness of President Francis Mitterrand of France stole two 30mm cannons from a freighter port Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport last week, police said Tuesday. (AP)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was elected woman of the year the second year in a row and Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was voted man of the year Tuesday in a poll sponsored by a British Broadcasting Corporation program. (Reuters)



هكذا من الأصل

Pricing the GM-Toyota Deal

By an appropriately close 3-2 vote, the Federal Trade Commission has provisionally approved the joint venture between General Motors and Toyota. A decade ago, no one would have supposed that such a combination, between the world's No. 1 and No. 3 automakers, would be legal under U.S. antitrust laws. But the view of antitrust allows and forbids has been changing: a broad consensus has been moving away from old rules that seemed to give incentives to be inefficient and static rather than competitive and innovative. The new view of antitrust is expressed by the FTC Bureau of Competition director, Timothy Muris, who said that "the antitrust laws focus on the effect on consumers, not on competitors." His view is that GM and Toyota might be able to produce a car that consumers would prefer in the short run; and in the long run, even if competitors are driven out of business, others can still enter the market.

Not everyone sees it that way. The dissenting commissioners, Michael Perichuk and Patricia Bailey, fear that the exchange of information between GM and Toyota could give them unfair advantages. And Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca, whose company plans to produce cars competing with the GM-Toyota model, is outraged. He threatens to take his case to the federal courts and to Congress, which has been persuaded before to see things Chrysler's way. These are serious objections. One can be wary of an antitrust law that, in reaction to theories that seemed to outlaw all combinations, seems to rule that all are acceptable. And one can wonder why the largest U.S. automaker should be able to get inside access to Japanese manufacturing methods, to the detriment of much smaller U.S. competitors.

To these points add this: What the FTC ruling gives us is not free-market competition, but an unusual form of government regulation. Since 1981, the Reagan administration, despite its free-trade rhetoric, has imposed a quota on the number of Japanese-made cars that can be imported each year—a quota that has resulted in more expensive autos, wherever they are made. Now, Reagan appointees on the FTC have allowed a venture, but with restrictions—production for sale by GM is limited to about 200,000 cars—that will tend to limit the positive effects that free-market theorists believe it will have.

This may be the price the real world extracts from advocates of pure theory, and perhaps it is reasonable. But one has to wonder whether the U.S. auto industry or GM, which were made more responsive to consumer wishes in the 1970s by Japanese competition, are now being protected from it. The result—the import quota plus the GM-Toyota joint venture—seems to have neither the benefits of the free market nor of an administered arrangement. Perhaps in time these policies will produce better results; but the major achievement of the policy already adopted, import quotas, has only been higher auto prices.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to a Fearful Ritual

With appeals fast running out for more than a thousand prisoners on death row, official murders are likely to occur almost weekly in the United States in 1984. Now, just as the Supreme Court would eventually end capital punishment because the justices were too squeamish to send such a huge backlog of convicts to their deaths. Other foes of the death penalty argued that the way to end it was to make executions public. The horrible spectacle would stir wide revulsion.

But no. The Supreme Court now coolly rejects appeals and complains about lawyers who bring too many. Reporters' descriptions of smoke, sparks and singed flesh inspire little outrage; they seem to satisfy the growing majority that favors capital punishment. So do the reactions of the relatives of crime victims. "We're joyful... that our state here has finally shown the will, the want and the wisdom to remove any individual from this society who renders himself unfit to be a member of it," said the brother of a man killed by John Eldon Smith, who was executed on Dec. 15.

Until two centuries ago public torture and death were standard punishments. The community's purpose was symbolic: to reenact the criminal's violence, and so to assert the community's authority. In the 19th century, enlightened societies began to reject such grisly ritual and, like the young United States, bore hope of reclaiming the offender's soul.

America then was a land of optimism, idealism and religious faith. In such a place no man's soul could ever be totally lost. The government's authority was rooted in that principle, not in its power to re-enact violence. Cruel and unusual punishments were expressly banned; penitentiaries would emphasize work, education and religious study. The practical results were uneven over the years, but symbolic retribution remained sacred, even in periods of high crime. The law allowed capital punishment, but it gradually became a rare event until the Supreme Court struck down the methods by which it was being applied.

The crime wave of the 1970s, along with other events, shook America's confidence. It overwhelmed the agencies of criminal justice and swamped the enlightened tradition. New laws to meet the Supreme Court's conditions were promoted with practical arguments: Executions would deter and prevent crime. But what executions actually offered an aroused public was the ancient ritual, the symbolic reassertion of authority.

To recess this threshold will offer primitive satisfaction to many. But let all who applaud recognize the death penalty for what it is: evidence of how far America has come from the days of optimism, idealism and faith.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Andropov's Illness Doesn't Help

Out of view for four months, absent from the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee and probably from the meeting of the Supreme Soviet as well, Yuri Andropov is nevertheless still holding the reins of power within the Soviet Union, owing largely to his appointment of faithful ideologues and his own active role in the wings.

But his illness has kept him from leading an active diplomatic life, an important concern in a time when international relations are dominated by the superpower rivalry. Without overestimating the value of summits, Mr. Andropov's illness is effectively ruling out direct contact with Western leaders who may wish to meet with him. The Soviet leader's absence from public life does not add to hopes for a clearing of the great dark clouds on the international horizon.

—Le Monde (Paris).

A Direct Approach to Israel?

When Yasser Arafat left Beirut in August 1982, it was widely felt that he had succeeded in turning military defeat into moral and political victory. Though easily overrun in south Lebanon, his men had fought with surprising tenacity in Beirut against overwhelming odds.

That illusion of victory has cost them dear, for it enabled them to avoid facing up to the consequences of what had in fact been a serious defeat. Political gambits are subject to a law of diminishing returns. The moral benefit Mr. Arafat got from resisting the Israelis in the streets of Beirut has hardly been revived by the repeat performance staged against Syrians and

fellow Palestinians in Tripoli. He emerged a diminished and tawdry figure.

The expectation is that he will soon be back in Amman trying to pick up the threads of his dialogue with King Hussein. That would be a wiser course than trying to restore the unity of the PLO, since the latter could now be achieved only on Syrian terms. The Reagan proposals are still formally on the table, and Jordanians and Palestinians have yet to try the effect of a direct approach to Israel. They should now do so, for they have precious little left to lose.

—The Times (London).

Some Multiply and Some Don't

The population of West Germany could, on present trends, decline to zero in about a century. Fortunately, extrapolation is one of the cardinal sins in statistical circles. What is undeniably turning down, however, according to figures produced by an understandably worried Bonn government, is the birthrate, which has now been the lowest in the world for the past nine years.

Something will undoubtedly turn up, even if the government's call to West German women to produce 200,000 extra babies per year goes unheeded for the time being. When a booming economy cried out for new labor 20 years ago, the call was answered eventually by the million. The trick the West Germans now need to learn is to integrate the burgeoning alien minority, much of which already holds West German nationality, and stop counting it, and treating it, separately.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Immigrants Choosing Siberia
LONDON — The "Japan Advertiser" points out that a great new nation is forming in Siberia. One of the greatest migrations in history has been proceeding so quietly that the world generally has not noticed. During the past 12 months more than 500,000 Russians have gone to Siberia, equal to half the number of immigrants the United States received during that period from the whole world. On the other hand, Japanese immigrants are beginning to appear on the Far Eastern coast. According to a Central News telegram from St. Petersburg, "Many places along the Russian Pacific shore, which have always been shown on the official maps as uninhabited, are now populated by Japanese fishermen."

1933: Cuba Suspends Debt Payments
HAVANA — The Cuban government has decided to suspend payment of foreign loan obligations totaling about \$3.2 million that mature Dec. 31. This includes an installment on the \$20-million loan obtained from the Chase National Bank of New York. Colonel Manuel Desaigne, secretary of the Treasury, has stated unofficially that Cuba does not intend to repudiate the debts, but seeks an adjustment with the creditors. President Grau San Martin added that the loans are considered illegal, as they were contracted by the Machado administration without the consent of the Cuban people. It is pointed out by Colonel Desaigne that the Treasury needs the money to pay government employees.

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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre 873201126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$390 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Surviving the Bomb: Faith, Planning Aren't Enough

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Is "civil defense" against nuclear war possible? The Federal Emergency Management Agency professes to think so, as did its predecessor, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. With a little faith and a lot of planning, they have been saying for years, as much as 80 percent of the American population can survive nuclear attack.

This is ridiculous. These agencies' studies are replete with optimistic assumptions, dubious research methods, impossible conditions and the truly Strangelovian belief that human behavior, social organization and ecological relationships would go on, unaffected by the blast, fire, shock and radiation effects of the 6,559-megaton nuclear attack postulated by FEMA.

Now these civil defense pretensions and illusions have been swept away — not only by new findings that the biological, climatic and ecological consequences of nuclear war would be far more catastrophic than previously understood; but by a detailed scholarly review of official civil defense planning documents. Entitled *The Counterfeit Ark*, it is published by Physicians for Social Responsibility.

In chapter after chapter, independent authorities on transportation, radiation, agriculture, the ecology,

The Limits on U.S.-Chinese Military Cooperation

By Paul H. Kreisberg

NEW YORK — For the last five years, senior American officials have intermittently explored prospects for a military relationship between the United States and China. The Reagan administration seems to have concluded that the opportunities are limited and that Washington should not seek too much. This judgment is almost certainly sound.

It is no secret that Beijing would like to modernize its armed forces. China has a 1950s arsenal, and although it has been window-shopping for new weapons for a decade, it has bought virtually nothing. Anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons would almost certainly bolster China's border defense, and the United States has offered TOW (wire-guided antitank missiles) and Hawk missiles. The Chinese neither accepted nor declined the offer but asked instead about the next generation of TOWs and for the transfer of the technology to produce them. The United States is not inclined to provide either.

In fact, the Chinese have little objective reason to seek a serious dialogue either on weapons or military policy. China lacks money to buy quantities of modern weapons, an industrial base capable of producing complex new weapons and a military structure capable of absorbing such weapons. More important, Beijing is determined not to become dependent on foreign military supply—a lesson it learned dearly in dealing with Moscow. Nor does China want to link itself irrevocably with one superpower—even if its primary antagonism is with the other.

Political tensions between the United States and China—particularly over the status of Taiwan—and economic problems lurking in the wings also argue against overly close military relations.

What is the American military interest? China ties down major Soviet forces in Asia and no longer poses a direct threat to U.S. security interests in Asia. These are large and important benefits for U.S. strategic planners. But they are a consequence of broad Chinese and Soviet policies and are largely independent of American actions. There is no evidence that such benefits depend on or are even related to U.S. military cooperation with China—the Chinese have occasionally hinted the contrary.

Beijing does claim that military policies are part of the general relationship it wants with Washington and agrees to some visits and meetings. Yet it rarely initiates such proposals. The only security collaborations in force now are intelligence exchanges related to monitoring Soviet missile and nuclear tests. Since 1980, the U.S. Navy has sought, in vain, ship visits to Chinese ports, but the purpose of such visits, other than "showing the flag" is vague.

The Chinese cannot contribute to the defense of East Asia sea lanes now or at any point in the foreseeable future. Nor has Beijing accepted a recent American suggestion that China send naval ships to visit Honolulu. Indeed, the longest Chinese naval foray has been 1,300 miles to sea.

China is wisely leery of both its naval capabilities and the political risks involved in such exchanges. Some American officials would like Chinese agreement for U.S. aircraft to overfly China on their way to the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. But reliance on Chinese approval for such activities would be risky and Beijing has shown no interest.

Some strategists hope to initiate joint military planning, but the limited congruence of U.S. and Chinese interests does not warrant such ventures. Besides, the prospect would alarm South Asian and Southeast Asian countries, Japan, South Korea and, of course, the Soviet Union.

Better, then, to restrict U.S.-Chinese military cooperation to three simple, undramatic, sensible steps:

First, routine exchanges to broaden understanding of the outside world among Chinese military officers. Chinese officers have little knowledge of the outside world but may, nevertheless, play an influential role in Chinese policies in the future. The United States wisely plans to keep in touch with such people through exchanges of senior officers and some staff training programs.

Second, the sale of dual-use technology — communications and transportation equipment that can also be used in military projects. The military risks of such sales are low and the benefits for both American trade and Chinese economic development are substantial.

Third, exchanges of general intelligence — of the kind that regularly takes place between military authorities of friendly countries — to serve the interests of both sides.

These three basic programs are already in place and should be allowed to mature quietly. Neither Americans nor the Chinese should look for more.

The writer, deputy director of policy planning in the State Department from 1977 to 1980, is director of studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

An Arafat-Hussein Alliance? Look to the West Bank

By Colin Legum

LONDON — The departure of Yasser Arafat and his supporters from Lebanon is a serious setback for the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, but it is by no means a final defeat. He can still count heavily on the Palestinian constituency that matters most in the long run — the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arafat can also rely on the solid support of the tens of thousands of Palestinians who have established themselves, mostly in successful middle-class positions, throughout the Middle East and, especially, in the Arab Gulf States. No less important, he still enjoys the backing of most Arab governments, counting only Syria and Libya as his enemies.

It was Syrian military support for the rebel group led by Abu Musa, and not the size of the Palestinian rebel forces, that led to Mr. Arafat's crushing defeat at Tripoli, in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat now must decide how to capitalize on his support in the West Bank and Gaza. His only major opposition there comes from the pro-Hashemite elements whose position has been steadily built up over the years by King Hussein of Jordan.

Hussein's dearest ambition is to establish a firm alliance with Mr. Arafat in dealing with Israel. The PLO leader's decision on this is the key to Arab-Israeli relations.

Support for Mr. Arafat personally, if not for all his policies, grew significantly in the better months of fratricidal strife. Even former opponents, such as Bassam Shakhs, the militant former mayor of Nablus, took Mr. Arafat's side. So did many of the Islamic fundamentalists who, with the small but active communist groups, have in recent years been in the forefront of the anti-Arafat movement.

The multi of Jerusalem, Sheikh Said al-Din al-Alami, denounced Mr. Assad as "a murderer" whose hands, he said, "were red with the blood of Palestinians and Syrians." He proclaimed it the duty of every true Moslem to kill Mr. Assad.

Sermons in West Bank and Gaza mosques were devoted to offering prayers for Mr. Arafat. Thousands of worshippers gathered after services to demonstrate their support.

An influential group of 40 West Bank Palestinians, including well-known nationalists and prominent academics, unsuccessfully sought Israeli approval to visit Tunis to proclaim their support for Mr. Arafat.

The fratricidal struggle in Lebanon also saw the growth in the West Bank of a movement of prominent Palestinian nationalists who insisted that the "armed struggle" should not be the Palestinians' only weapon; Mr. Arafat was praised as the leader who understood that political methods were no less important.

This ground swell of support placed the minority groups opposed to Mr. Arafat in a quandary. The PLO group spoke with two voices. One section, speaking through the organ Al-Shira, endorsed the criticisms of the rebels led by Abu Musa but spoke out strongly against the use of force in settling internal differences. But Al-Mithaq, the organ for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, heaved to the Syrian line in blaming Mr. Arafat for the misfortunes that led to Palestinians killing one another.

The communists were similarly divided. Unwilling to denounce Mos-

The Bishops Take On Capitalism

By Ernest Conine

LOS ANGELES — America's Roman Catholic bishops, having thrown the U.S. policy of nuclear deterrence under a moral cloud with a pastoral letter issued earlier this year, are now cranking up for what is expected to be an attack on American-style capitalism.

The Roman Catholic Church itself controls enough money and property, directly and indirectly, to qualify as a major capitalist institution.

But never mind. There is considerable concern that the bishops are pushing their way into an arena about which they in fact know very little.

The bishops, of course, should keep in mind that capitalism has come a long way since Adam Smith. It is a fact that the countries whose people enjoy the greatest spiritual freedom and individual rights are the countries where modified capitalist systems prevail. Not one is Marxist.

But that, of course, is hardly reason to ignore the failings that exist. The present workings of the economy do raise disturbing questions of appropriate church concern.

The first draft of the pastoral letter is not expected before November. However, there is a strong impression that the committee draft will urge that more be done to ameliorate the harsh effect of the Reagan administration's economic policies on the poor and disadvantaged.

At a minimum the pastoral letter is likely to embrace the idea of government as the employer of last resort; and to call for increased welfare spending. Many observers expect the bishops to say some harsh things about the capitalist system itself.

The bishops' brethren north of the border have set the precedent. In a report issued a year ago a commission of Canadian Catholic bishops saw a "deepening moral crisis" in the present industrial enterprise system, and argued that "the rights of workers are more important than the maximization of profits."

The U.S. bishops will have little difficulty in finding selective evidence to bolster a case for more sensitivity in American business and society in general.

The extent of actual hunger in the United States is a matter of dispute. But the fact that the government has to subsidize many millions of meals a day says something about the imperfections of the system.

People have an obligation to remember the old adage about the Lord helping those who help themselves. But this is meaningless advice unless jobs exist for willing workers. During the recent deep recession, a lot of people who have always been self-supporting ended up on Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

A few days ago, the good news came that unemployment had fallen almost 2.5 percentage points from its year-ago peak of 10.5 percent. This means 3.5 million more workers have jobs now than in November 1982.

Virtually all gains in employment, however, are occurring among workers aged 25 to 44. Jobless youths still face bleak prospects. Workers over 45 are having a tough time getting their old jobs back.

As Business Week put it, "The much-predicted plight of the older displaced worker, whose job in a steel mill or as a middle manager is gone forever, is now a reality."

Think what that means: A man works hard for 25 or 30 years, pays his taxes and brings up his kids to be good citizens. Through no fault of his own, his job disappears. At his age he has scant chance of landing a decent job in any other field. There is indeed something immoral (and economically insane) about a system that throws an able worker onto the human scrap heap in what should be his most productive years.

Meanwhile, too many businessmen seem bent on proving all over again why workers need unions. In industry after industry, workers are being given the choice of accepting pay cuts or losing their jobs.

It is true that the whole economy is undergoing a revolution brought about by computers, robots and subsidized or more efficient foreign competition. The cooperation of workers and unions is needed to help make American industry competitive again by bringing labor costs into line.

With some praiseworthy exceptions, however, the instrument of persuasion has been the sledgehammer. The atmosphere is reflected in a recent magazine headline: "Business cent. magazine: 'Business' Will Keep Labor in Line." Another smaller print: "Recession-Scared Unions Lack Leverage in 1984's Bargaining."

Such attitudes will sooner or later breed worker militancy — possibly with church support.

In Southern California both Catholic and Protestant churches, unconvinced by assurances from General Motors that it has no plans to close its Van Nuys assembly plant, are supporting a union campaign to dissuade the company from such a move.

Bishop Juan Azabie and activist priests warn that corporations should not make such decisions on a purely economic basis, that the welfare of the workers must be considered.

Businessmen can say, with considerable justice, that they are miscast as villains. But today's cutbacks are made necessary by yesterday's tax laws that discouraged investment, by overregulation and by shortsighted union demands for wage increases that outran productivity gains.

In other words, they blame the system of which they are only a part. What takes us back to square one.

The bishops are no more adequately qualified to find fault with American capitalism than to grapple with the complexities of nuclear defense. But they have the right, perhaps the duty, to make Americans think about things that are too much ignored.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Tripoli to Ulster

After Yasser Arafat's departure from Lebanon, will the United Nations next permit its flag to be used on trucks serving to evacuate IRA terrorists from Northern Ireland?

E. FURNESS
Paris.

The Marines' Presence

As a Lebanese I feel that the continued presence of the U.S. Marines has now become an obstacle to peace. Militarily, the recent American escalation increases the chances of open

confrontation, which might end up involving Syria and the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Israel on the other. It also complicates the honest and much-appreciated peacekeeping role of the English, French and Italian contingents and increases the chances of their withdrawal.

Politically, the presence of the marines has become the most tangible symbol of U.S. support for the ill-fated Israeli-Lebanese accord. In Lebanon there is a growing feeling that the accord was imposed on us by the United States; furthermore, there is an increasing realization that it

extracts too heavy a political price from us without any guarantees that Israel will withdraw its army. Even in Israel the accord is being questioned widely, notably by the Labor Party.

GHIA EL-YAFI
London.

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هكذا في الأصل

INSIGHTS

Meaning of '1984' Tends to Be Forgotten

Novel Offered Powerful Warnings Rather Than Accurate Prophecies

By Peter Stansky

International Herald Tribune

EVEN before the fateful year has begun, there has been a remarkable amount of activity regarding George Orwell and his last and probably best-known book, "1984."

Most of this writing and talking seems to be taking place in the United States. Orwell has already appeared on the covers of *The New Republic*, *Harper's* and *Time*. The first continued a piece by Irving Howe excerpted from a book he edited, "1984: A Revisited: Totalitarianism in Our Century." In the second, Norman Podhoretz claimed Orwell for neo-conservatism, and in the third the man and the book were surveyed. The novelist E.L. Doctorow has also written about him in *Playboy* magazine.

A collection of essays, "On Nineteen Eighty-Four," has been prepared for publication by W.W. Freeman in February.

In mid-December, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington held a conference entitled "The Road After 1984: High Technology and Human Freedom" — a tribute to George Orwell — and there is an associated art exhibition at the Hirshhorn Museum, "Dreams and Nightmares: Utopian Visions in Modern Art."

This is just the beginning of the tide of events and publications to come during 1984.

In Europe, there is less activity: a science fiction conference in Antwerp, Belgium, last October, and a gathering sponsored by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, next April. It will be entitled "1984: Myths and Realities: Man, the State and Society in Question."

And all these words, there is the danger that the meaning of the book and its author will be forgotten.

On a television show devoted to the book, the claim was made that it contained 130 predictions, and that 120 had come true. How this calculation was achieved was not revealed.

Some of the book's specific depictions of the future, however, seem accurate, although its portrait of the increasing capacity of government to interfere in our lives appears accurate.

Details Are Wrong

And in Orwell's picture of the world about to descend upon us, according to the calendar, the details are wrong.

Let us consider, for example, thought control. "The party is not interested in the overt act: The thought is all we care about. We do not merely destroy our enemies; we change them." (All quotations given are from "1984.")

"Perhaps this is the most important individual issue in the book. To put it another way: 'With the development of television, and the technical advance which made it possible to receive and transmit simultaneously on the same frequency, private life came to an end.'

Orwell was prescient in realizing what might happen technically. There is no reason to think that he was alone in grasping the mechanism, but he was alone in grasping the potential for the future, although perhaps he was unusual in seeing to what use they might be put.

What is frequently forgotten, however, is that all this supervision — the two-way television sets, the total electronic surveillance which is surely possible if a government wished to devote

the financial and human resources required — is restricted in the book to supervising the party members. The majority of the population, although organized to participate in rallies, has been so deprived that it is considered harmless.

The leader, Big Brother, may not exist anywhere in today's world: he is a mixture of Hitler and Stalin. Certainly in their time both leaders were subjected to adulation, but the number of such worshipful leaders is perhaps fewer today.

Are functionaries, such as Winston Smith, the hero of the novel, tortured in order to achieve the climax of the last line of the novel proper: "He loved Big Brother?" As the work of Amnesty International, the international human rights organization, makes painfully clear, there are many around the world who are violently mistreated for their beliefs, but how often can regimes achieve the "inner" conformity aimed at in "1984?" Such conformity was what Orwell feared most, the greatest danger, in that sense the book is extremely powerful as a warning; we can only be grateful that it does not appear to be a prophecy.

Similarly, Orwell's brilliance in the defense of language seems to be more of a warning than a prophecy, although it may be somewhat closer to the truth than one might like.

When Orwell was living in Paris in the 1920s, he saw a great deal of his aunt, Nellie Limouzin, and her lover, Eugene Adam, both of whom were workers on behalf of the fabricated language Esperanto. That might be seen as a benign version of what Orwell called Newspeak, an attempt to reduce the language to a minimum, even if the object of Esperanto was to achieve an international understanding. But its effect was to rob language of its richness. Perhaps the conception of Newspeak owes something to Orwell's experience in Paris.

"It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words."

It is a commonplace to bemoan the attacks upon language, which by its nature is in a state of continual decay and renewal. Cliches and jargon always should be avoided, and Orwell, in "1984" and in his essays, most importantly "Politics and the English Language," has made us acutely aware of the need to do so.

Ironically and inadvertently, he has, however, contributed jargon to the language. Almost all of us, whether we have read the book or not, have an instant, unreflective reaction to the mention of "1984," to the term "Orwellian," and to the more famous phrases in the novel itself.

Through the media, "psychobabble" and other catch phrases of the moment can be more rapidly disseminated than ever before. By the same token, new catch phrases can easily replace the old. It is a common human trait to believe that the present is a state of decline; in terms of language it is certainly not proven that we are worse off than before. A primary reason that this has not happened is, in part at least, the result of Orwell warning us that it might, a welcome instance of a deflating rather than a self-fulfilling prophecy.

No Lessening of Sexual Freedom

Orwell has fortunately been proved wrong if he was predicting a decline of sexuality.

"All this marching up and down and cheering and waving flags is simply sex gone sour... There was a direct, intimate connection between chastity and political orthodoxy."

He may well be right that personal and political freedom can be indicated by the degree of sexual freedom available, and the more repressive a regime the more likely it is to try to control the sexuality of its subjects. In the novel the heroine Julia must belong to the Anti-Sex League, even though it goes directly against her personality. Although we probably have retreated somewhat from the liberal atmosphere of the late 1960s and early 1970s, perhaps the most permanent legacy of those days is a greater degree of sexual freedom and less hypocrisy.

Perhaps Orwell came closest to prophecy rather than warning when writing about the state of international affairs. It did not require much insight in 1948 to see that the Soviet Union and the United States were likely to be enemies, and that China might be the third superpower. Orwell was wrong that the European continent would be part of Eurasia, as he called one of the three powers in the book. But



Tim Sale, a colorist, put the finishing touches last week to a figure of George Orwell that joins the collection of "heroes" at Madame Tussaud's waxworks museum in London. Watching over him is a policeman as depicted in "1984."

he was right that Britain, known as Airstrip One, would be an outpost of another power, one that he called Oceania.

Orwell captures the present situation in an impressively accurate way. "War, however, is no longer the desperate,

annihilating struggle that it was in the early decades of the 20th century. It is a warfare of limited aims between combatants who are unable to destroy one another, have no material cause for fighting, and are not divided by any genuine ideological difference... In a physical sense war

involves very small numbers of people, mostly highly trained specialists, and causes comparatively few casualties."

Another passage in particular is frightening, and is one reason that the book, besides the currency of its title, has been able to stir itself into the consciousness of its millions of readers:

"Atomic bombs first appeared as early as the 1940s, and were first used on a large scale about 10 years later. At that time some hundreds of bombs were dropped on industrial centers, chiefly in European Russia, Eastern Europe, and North America. The effect was to convince the ruling groups of all countries that a few more atomic bombs would mean the end of organized society, and hence of their own power. Thereafter, although no formal agreement was ever made or hinted at, no more bombs were dropped. All three powers merely continued to produce atomic bombs and store them up against the decisive opportunity which they all believe will come sooner or later."

We can only hope that this also is not a prophecy but a warning. That is certainly what Orwell meant it to be.

Peter Stansky teaches history at Stanford University in California. He is the editor of "On Nineteen Eighty-Four" and the co-author of "The Unknown Orwell" and "Orwell: the Transformation."

Most Britons, Many Swiss, Germans Say Governments Have Destroyed Privacy

The Associated Press

LONDON — With 1984 a few days off, most Britons and more than a third of Swiss and West Germans believe snooping by modern governments as depicted by Orwell in "1984" has destroyed individual privacy.

A three-nation Gallup poll published Tuesday on how far people believe their societies have moved in the nightmare direction indicated by Orwell's novel, first published in 1949, showed that 72 percent of Britons think "there is no real privacy because the government can learn anything it wants about you."

The poll, published in the London newspaper the Daily Telegraph, showed 38 percent of West Germans and 37 percent of Swiss hold the same view about their own governments.

The poll said 68 percent of Britons, 26 percent of West Germans and 28 percent of Swiss also believe their governments use "false words and statistics to hide bad news about the economy and quality of life."

It said 67 percent of Britons, 50 percent of West Germans and 28 percent of Swiss believe that "people are asked to make great economic sacrifices, but government officials, themselves, live in luxury."

The poll showed that in Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the Conservatives has been in power since 1979, 20 percent of those interviewed think "the country is ruled by a dictator."

In West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Christian Democrats has been in power since October 1982, the poll

said 7 percent hold the same view. The figure in Switzerland, where Pierre Aubert of the Social Democrats was elected by the Swiss Federal Assembly on Dec. 8, 1982, as president for 1983, the same view is held by 5 percent.

The poll showed 18 percent of Britons, 23 percent of West Germans and 16 percent of Swiss think "the government urges people to surrender freedom in order to gain greater security."

The Daily Telegraph said pollsters then asked those interviewed how much freedom they associated with a selection of different countries.

With the country under consideration listed first, followed by opinion percentages of people interviewed in Britain, West Germany

and Switzerland in that order in each case, the poll showed:

Canada	76	46	83
Britain	73	46	73
United States	73	49	81
France	49	49	77
West Germany	41	40	78

Poland emerged at the bottom of the 14-nation list, ranking zero percent in each case. The Soviet Union was scored 1-0-3. Switzerland was not among the countries considered in that list.

The Daily Telegraph said the poll was conducted among "nationally representative samples of adults in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland during November and December." It did not state the number of persons interviewed in each case.

Contradictions of Nationalism in Yugoslavia: A Melting Pot or a Boiling Caldron?

(Editor's note: When David Binder, an assistant news editor in The New York Times Washington bureau, visited Yugoslavia recently he found conflict and other problems such as high unemployment and political apathy. In this excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, the writer, who was The Times's correspondent in Belgrade from 1963 to 1966, examines Yugoslavia's three-year-old decentralized political system.)

By David Binder

New York Times Service

DEGRADE — In a dim lounge of Belgrade's Srećan Airport, two Macedonians stand beside their identical crimson carry-on bags, smoking cigarettes. They tell me they have just returned from England, after training to run mobile cranes, and now are waiting for a delayed flight to take them home to Skopje. I, too, have returned to Yugoslavia after a year's absence, as curious as ever to know about this puzzling place. I challenge them with a provocative remark: "From what I hear, you have two big problems in Macedonia — not enough electricity and too many Albanians."

The older crane operator, a man of about 50 with close-cropped dark hair, starts coldly and replies: "It's true, electricity is a problem. But if our Albanians give us any trouble, we'll cut their throats." He amplifies the thought, sucking in his breath while drawing two fingers across his throat.

That is the dark side of the Balkans and Yugoslavia: the old and newer hatreds, the readiness to settle scores with the knife, the rifle, the cannon; the legacy of three wars in this century: bloodthirsty, blood-fueled bloodbaths. Even after 35 years of peace in the region, the Macedonian's words are enough to chill the blood.

Yugoslavia, with its six republics and two autonomous regions, is a rugged land, full of weapons and of people *brz na nozu* — quick to the knife. Every weekday, scores of Yugoslavs pass through a metal detector at the U.S. Consulate to apply for visas. In one month alone, 27 applicants were turned away because they were carrying pistols; still more had knives.

There is another side of Yugoslavia, however. Nine days earlier, a prosperous young electronics engineer, Zarko Novakovic, told me of his life as a Serb who works in the Republic of Slovenia. "I'm having the time of my life," he said. "I've learned Slovenian. It took me about a year."

In a country where Serbs, Croats, Macedonians, Slovenians and minorities of Albanians and Hungarians fiercely guard their native languages, the young Serb's breezy willingness to study a different Balkan tongue is a sign of the mobility, assimilation and integration now found in Yugoslavia.

I sense this dynamic circulation of Yugoslavs in the streets, buses and airports. It is evident in the headsets of travelers — a mingling of federals, Moslem kerchiefs, sea-green Serbian forage caps and the white skullcaps of Albanians.

This growing mobility of the Yugoslavs — including the 700,000 "guest workers" who work in other European countries — reminds me of the mobility of the United States. A vision of the future, with luck, could this country, for all its violent history, become a kind of United States of Yugoslavia, with all the rich synergism of ethnic diversity and assimilation?

More than three years have passed since the death of Tito, the man who put Yugoslavia together at the end of a war that cost the country 1.7 million lives (one-tenth of the population) under the slogan of his Communist Partisans: "Brotherhood and Unity." The question, then as now, is: Will Yugoslavia fall apart?

In this historically unsettled region, there is a fresh source of unrest, a raw and violent form of Albanian nationalism. Some 1.7 million Albanians reside in the Yugoslav republics of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. During the past three years, this ethnic group — the most numerous of all Yugoslavia's minorities — has become a kind of irreducible, demanding a "pure" Albanian republic in the autonomous province of Serbia known as Kosovo, and even attachment to the real Albania — a kind of Greater Albania. Nationalist riots left a dozen people dead in 1981, and 657 Albanians have been sentenced to prison for agitation and sedition.

There are domestic problems as well for the 22.4 million Yugoslavs: an economic crisis fueled by a 42-percent inflation rate and a foreign debt load of about \$19 billion; a crisis of confidence in the federal government; massive power shortages; outbreaks of Moslem extremism centered in Bosnia, and an increasing number of educated young people who have simply turned off and dropped out.

Fear for Country's Existence

In Tito's time and before, the obvious way to approach an understanding of this Communist country was to travel to Belgrade, the capital and heart of power. Now, power has been decentralized to a degree bordering on the chaotic.

The variety among the republics is so great, the economic, social and political differences so profound, that one must journey to many parts of the country to gain an appreciation of the whole.

Ljubljana is a rather neatly kept city of 303,000 people in the foothills of Slovenia. The perspective here is of the mountaineer looking down upon the plain, a certain loftiness.

On an upper floor of a modern building, Jaka Smolar, a senior editor of the Slovenian daily Delo, says he has feared for Yugoslavia's existence three times: in 1948, when Stalin expelled the country from the Soviet bloc; in 1968, when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia, and today.

"We are in the midst of an economic crisis," Mr. Smolar remarks, "and the basis of the economic crisis is a political crisis."

Mr. Smolar — slender and twenty, with a small mustache — sees crisis in terms of a power vacuum. "There is no substitution for Tito's role," he said. "There is no punishment for failure. I don't mean jail, but free elections to get rid of those who fail, by implementing the 1974 constitution, Yugoslavia's fourth since the war! It's a good document, but it's frustrated by local centers of power."

Candidates are pre-selected now. Yugoslavia's political and economic situation, he suggests, is comparable to the Reconstruction period after the U.S. Civil War, when citizens and government were struggling to rebuild a devastated society.

One of Yugoslavia's chief economic woes, he says, is a rising rate of unemployment — now over 12 percent, encompassing about 900,000 people.

"We don't have a common market among the republics," he complains, to which Marjan Sedmak, a foreign correspondent, retorts: "Jaka, we don't even have the market, much less the common."

Slovenia, with a population of 1.9 million, is Yugoslavia's most homogeneous republic. It is also the most heavily industrialized, and the most prosperous.

"We have a great number of workers from other republics," Jozse Smole, head of Ljubljana's League of Communists (Yugoslavia's one legal party), tells me. "There are almost no more Slovenians in garbage collection or construction work, and in the Slovenian railway system, 35 percent of the workers are from other republics, especially Albanians from Kosovo."

Pessimism permeates many conversations with Slovenians, in part, it seems, because the economic crisis has set back their relatively high standard of living. A taxi driver tells me he was a skilled machinist in a West Berlin factory, until he was laid off because of the recession.

"We work beautifully if we are paid as in the West," he muses. "We've proven that. But people won't work like that here if prices keep going up and wages are low." Factory wages here work out to about \$100 a month, according to Jozse Smole.

The economic crisis is coupled, in the minds of many, with a political crisis. An elderly intellectual who fought with the Partisans in World War II faults Tito and Slovenia's own Edvard Kardelj, widely regarded, until his death in 1979, as Tito's successor.

"The founding fathers bred two or three generations of mediocrities," he says. "The country is bursting with talent, but the talents aren't running things. Instead there are hundreds of little dictatorships perpetuating themselves. We have decided. We are no longer interested to the world. The average age of the party membership is 40; workers don't want to join. The worst thing, I read some young party ideologist saying the prime need is to be 'adaptable.'"

Other Slovenians take a less gloomy view. One is Ivan Kristan of the Karlovy Faculty of Law. A specialist on the constitution, he sees decentralization as positive, but does not deny its shortcomings.

I met the 53-year-old academician with an

analogy, comparing the rotation of Yugoslavia's current leaders among party, government and legislative posts to the game of musical chairs. Would it be fair to say, I ask, that every time the music stops, the players sit down in different chairs, but no chairs are ever removed and nobody ever loses a seat?

Professor Kristan smiles. "Many functions are performed by people who made the revolution and they cannot be easily moved," he says. "We don't have enough means to make failures resign. Somebody intervenes to cover up."

In addition to other nationalisms in the country, comes a new and perplexing form of assertiveness in Bosnia, locally branded "Moslem nationalism."

Last summer, a Sarajevo court tried 13 Bosnians and found 12 of them guilty of "hostile activity" and spreading "hostile propaganda." Their crimes were said to be rooted in a demand that Bosnia-Herzegovina be Islamized and declared a "pure" Moslem republic. This is especially problematic in Bosnia, a kind of miniature Yugoslavia, whose population of 4.1 million is two-fifths Slavic Moslem, two-fifths Serbian and one-fifth Croatian.

The defendants, including a lawyer, an engineer and a writer, were described here as more a sect than a movement. Yet Nijaz Durakovic, who teaches political science at Sarajevo University, acknowledges that there is "a Moslem revival," inspired by Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. A news show on Yugoslav television, for instance, recently showed a classroom full of young Bosnian women, all in veils, studying the Koran.

Every 4th Citizen Died

"People don't understand that we are hypersensitive to this nationalism because this region was a slaughterhouse during the war," said Mr. Durakovic. A group called the Moslem Brotherhood allied itself with the Nazi occupiers and formed a Moslem SS unit called the Handzar (Dagger) Division. Resulting massacres were staggering, even for Yugoslavia: Every fourth citizen of Bosnia was killed in the war.

Milorad Ekmečić, a contentious professor of history at Sarajevo University, is not disturbed by the latest nationalist stirrings: "Contemporary nationalism is a child of government policy. We believed that the grass roots were more nationalistic and would grow tall after Tito's death, but we were wrong. Nationalism instead was the work of intellectuals and politicians. I see hopeful signs: A kind of unity is emerging, for the first time, between Serbs and Croats working in Germany, among the guest workers. I believe Yugoslavia could repeat the United States experience — this blending."

During 1982, the Serbian parliament, party councils and press were bursting with expressions of concern over the steady migration of Serbs out of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the southern plateau region abutting Albania. The pain was almost palpable as reports followed report of the flight of hundreds of families of Serbs and their mountain cousins, the Montenegrins, leaving more and more of the land in the hands of the burgeoning Albanian minority. The Serbs were keeping, not only because Kosovo was the birthplace of the Serbian nation a thousand years earlier, but also because, across the Sava River, the rich Vojvodina flatlands appeared to be drifting away from the control of Belgrade as the large Hungarian minority and a disaffected population of Serbs asserted themselves politically.

At a soccer match in Belgrade this October, fans of the Pristina team from Kosovo started

chanting "E-Ho! E-Ho!" for Enver Hoxha, chairman of Albania's Communist Party and the last surviving combatant-leader of World War II. The police intervened, and Serbian politicians wrote to the Pristina Soccer Association, demanding apologies. About the same time, a post office and an electric power plant were sabotaged.

"Kosovo is finished as Serb territory, that's for certain," said Milutin Garasanić, an archaeologist at Belgrade University.

Warning to Get Out

Such, it appears, is the outcome of the 1981 Pristina University riots in support of political independence that sparked an uprising by the Albanians all across Kosovo and in ethnic Albanian communities dotted around Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Kosovo Serbs were warned by their ethnic Albanian neighbors to get out, and some were physically harmed. What had begun centuries ago as a gradual drift of Serbs northward out of Kosovo ended in a frightened exodus — the authorities put the total at about 13,000 people in three years, although off the record officials suggest the number is more like 70,000. Token efforts were made by the Belgrade authorities to escort the fearful back to their homes, but few wanted to live in armed settlements in a hostile land.

When I was there in 1982, Kosovo resembled an occupied territory, with 20,000 or so army troops garrisoned there and teams of plainclothes men from the Federal Ministry of Interior patrolling the streets. Even the corso, the traditional evening stroll down the main street of Pristina, seemed to crackle with tension as Albanians walked arm-in-arm on one side, and Serbs on the other. Dismissals of university faculty members, charged with subversion, were still under way, as were trials of young Albanians accused of sedition, hostile propaganda and acts of violence. It is quieter now; the troops are mostly gone and the promenade is less like a face-off, but the police are still there, just in case.

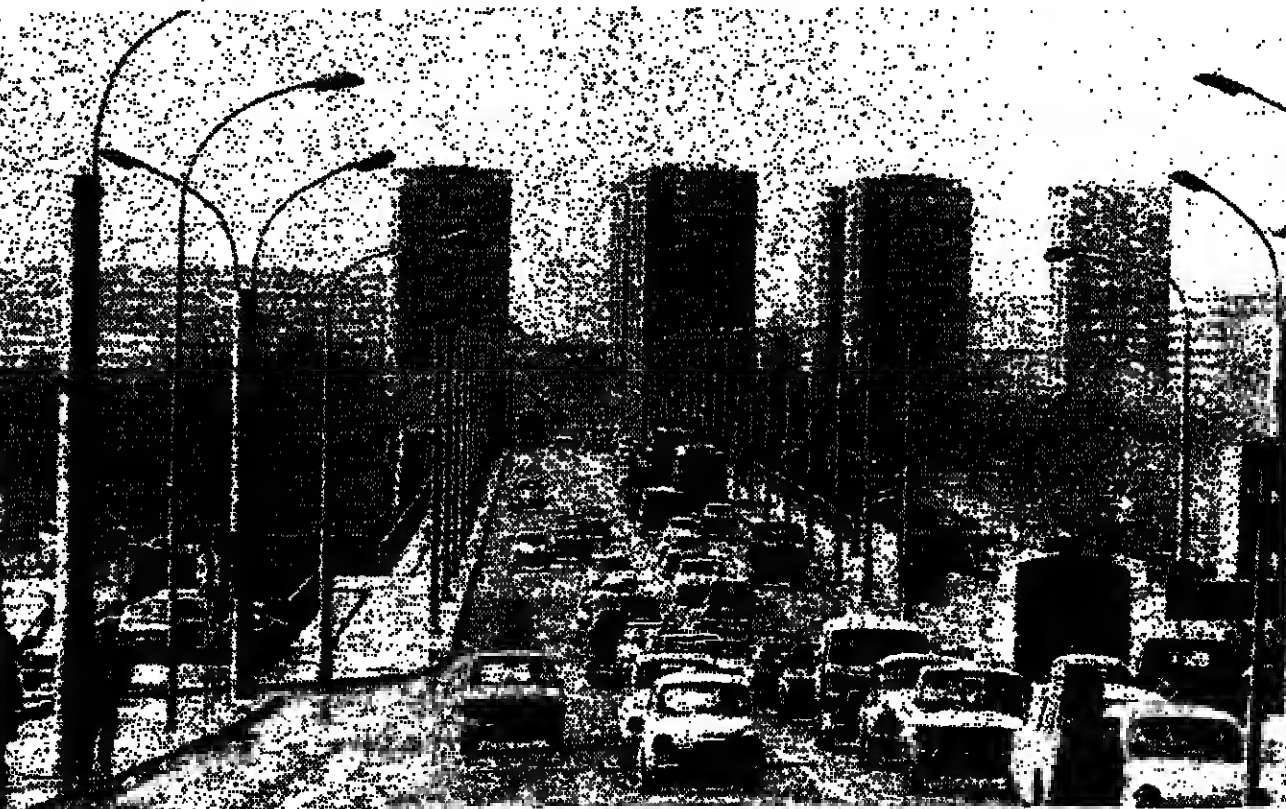
Back in Belgrade, the Serbs seem downhearted. Their role as the descendants of a medieval empire has virtually vanished, their role as the creator of the pre-World War II Yugoslav kingdom dissipated, and their role as the most populous bulwark of Communist Yugoslavia eliminated. They group now, with some justification, that Serbia's political leaders are the most mediocre of any of the republics.

One resident of Belgrade who is trying to help Yugoslavia remain independent and economically viable is David Anderson, the U.S. ambassador. For more than a year he has been helping put together financial rescue packages to enable the country to survive its foreign debt repayment crisis. This has sometimes involved sitting up until 3 A.M. with Yugoslav economic experts, drafting proposals acceptable to both Washington and Belgrade.

"If I can help them breathe for three years," he murmured, "I'll be able to say I was a good diplomat."

Before departing, I sipped a glass of *sljivovica* with a colleague, a Communist unembittered by the decade he spent as a "nonperson" because of his liberal views. I told him I was relatively optimistic about Yugoslavia's chances of overcoming its multitude of problems.

His reply was as pungent as the plum brandy. "We are too poor to be destroyed economically, and too rich for catastrophe. The solution? More democratization. In Yugoslavia, at least, the windows are open."



Belgrade, the capital, was once the heart of power; now power has been decentralized almost to the point of chaos.

Herald Tribune

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The Travels of 'Poppa Opera'

By Robert J. Christensen

International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — "Poppa Opera" he might well be known, so closely is Jan Popper's name identified with opera—and puns—not only on the West Coast of the United States, but also throughout the Far East. He has probably trained more singers and cultivated larger audiences than any single man in the history of opera.

"I was to do an opera in Kuala Lumpur, but it wasn't the right time, so I had to come back to Taiwan again and do this month-long opera workshop," Popper, 75, said recently in Taipei. "Then on to Los Angeles to do a demonstration recording of Roy Traves's new opera 'Black Barchus,' conduct an opera in Japan: about two months of lecturing in California's Bay Area, introducing the San Francisco Opera's new season; perhaps a few months free to visit Europe to rest and to play recitals with a few friends; then back to Asia to conduct 'Madame Butterfly' in Taipei and perhaps 'Don Carlos' in Seoul. After that, I don't know. We only schedule a year at a time."

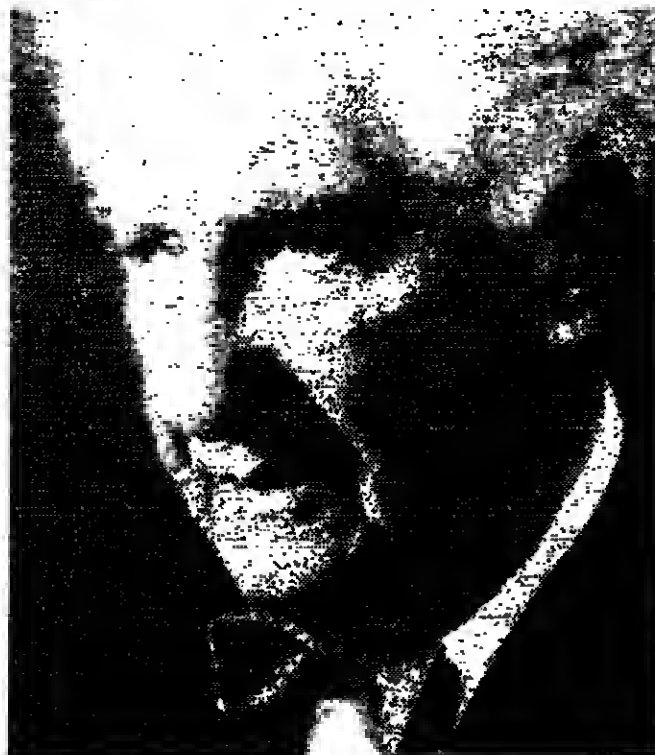
He said the story of his entrance into the opera world was "a very simple matter."

"I was studying baroque piano and harpsichord in Leipzig in the late 1920s and '30s not too many musicians were devoting themselves to baroque music. My dad was a successful businessman who worried that I was heading into a blind alley. He played a simple trick. He went to the manager of the local opera house in our town of Reichenberg (now Liberec, in Czechoslovakia). They needed conductors and vocal coaches, and he offered to pay them my first year's salary if they would hire me."

"I got a cable in Leipzig saying a coach was urgently needed. I was elated. When I got here the director sat me down and asked me to play for him. I played Bach. He sent me home with a score, 'La Traviata,' and told me to come back in a few days when I could play and sing all the parts. I studied like a fool and was successful."

"I spent two years conducting lighter stuff, conducting the ballet, and composing when some stage music was needed. Then I went to Vienna to study for a year to learn what I was doing. It is the kind of rigorous Central European training where you need to memorize and know what the second bassoon is doing in Beethoven's 'Eroica.'"

"Then it was back to Reichenberg: it was in the hills and I loved to ski—which we were not supposed to do. One day I broke my thumb and had to hide my hand as



Jan Popper: "Don't take it too slowly."

I went into the orchestra pit. At the end of the overture I had forgotten my hand, pressed the curtain bell, and added a new bow to the orchestration."

One day a visitor from Prague asked Popper if he would like to conduct and coach at the Czechoslovak capital's opera house. "George Szell was the boss at that time [at the Neues Deutsches Theater in the 1930s] and there was a wonderful Mozart tradition that had been kind of passed down from father to son. Every other month we got to use a smaller house where Mozart had actually conducted the premiere of 'Don Giovanni.' It was thrilling to be conducting exactly where Mozart had stood and conducted."

For his audition in Prague, he said, he had to conduct an opera without a rehearsal and without knowing anything about the musicians and singers. "You were given a day or two of notice and then expected to go on. It was well-attended, for everyone is awaiting your downfall."

"It was my lucky opera, 'La Traviata.' I was sure of myself. The orchestra pit was so big—12 first violins and eight cellos—you could hardly see the end. I got through the opening and then thought, 'Where is the curtain bell? I saw a panel with nine buttons, one with a red light next to it, and thought that one must be the one. I pushed it, and nothing happened. I pushed a second and nothing happened, so I used the palm of my hand to push

all of the others. The curtain went up, and I was happy."

"Meanwhile the carpenters were coming up from the basement and the seamstresses down from the attic workshops, and soon the firemen were coming through the doors. It was the button with the red light next to it. I think that's how I finally got the job. There were lots of competent conductors, but only I could bring the firemen to the opera."

At the approach of World War II, the opera company was dissolved and an uncle of Popper's in San Francisco brought his nephew to the United States to work in the import-export business. "That's where I met my sweetie"—his wife, Beta, who was about to become a mezzo soprano with the San Francisco Opera. "We were married in 1940, and it has been a honeymoon ever since."

Stanford University soon invited him to organize the first West Coast opera workshop, he said. He had never taught before, but he stayed at Stanford for 10 years—"with some kind students helping my English along."

Then the University of California at Los Angeles "wanted to start a bigger opera school, and so I went into exile in Los Angeles for 26 years. Students were expected to learn all about opera, scenery, body movement, ballet, fencing, languages, diction and singing. It was very hard training. At one time they called UCLA the 'West Point of the Opera.'"

At UCLA there is a small theater named after him. "I could run a popcorn concession in my own theater and make a lot of money, but they won't let me."

During sabbaticals, he started doing guest conducting in Europe and Japan. In 1960 he was named a Fulbright professor to start an American-style opera school in Japan for the National University of the Arts.

Just now the work in hand is providing some elementary training for Taiwan's first-generation opera singers. "Don't take it too slowly," Popper urges a group working on "La Boheme." "I know you all love to sing high notes, but if everyone did it, an opera would take all night. So move it."

"It is well known," he gently corrects one overly elegant young lady, "that the lower classes don't have neuroses, just animal passions. That is the truth of your character, which you must feel, both for yourself and for the audience."

Everyone listens, if only half comprehendingly, as he continues, "It is difficult for you to show emotion on your faces. Perhaps it is being Oriental, but then, the television people do it. In Kuala Lumpur, where we were teaching for three weeks, their faces were unmovable, but in Japan they are beginning to learn. You're afraid to look funny, but when you express emotion and it goes with the music, it isn't funny."

He does not permit freedoms to be taken with the music. "The composer has written it right," he admonishes the young singers. "You can't add a fermata just because you like it. Fermatas didn't exist before the orchestra isn't going to play it. The orchestra will just leave you behind."

"Many people hate opera, because they think it's senseless. You, the singer, must feel the truth, the sense, of each character and then put that sense into the opera for the audience."

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ARTS / LEISURE

London Stage: A Vintage Year

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A volatile, not to say mercurial, year in the London theater: around the middle of February there were no less than 12 theaters dark, roughly one-third of the mainstream total. Not all that remarkable by Broadway standards, where this year has been catastrophic, but for London still a postwar record and therefore distinctly unnerving.

But no sooner had the doom-and-gloom articles appeared in the press than the theaters began to open up again, and the newspapers at least temporarily to close down: in early December there was not a single empty theater in London although there were a few empty newsstands.

Nevertheless, like a very early heart attack, the warning signs were there by midsummer no less than five theaters had changed ownership, always a sure indication that somebody somewhere is getting a little uneasy. Intriguingly, these changes now bring a number of North American landlords into the London theater for the first time, not least Ed Mirvish at the Old Vic and James M. Nederlander at the Aldwych, both theaters that were once bastions of an all-British Shakespearean tradition.

And there are other signs that we creep closer to the Broadway of circa 1970, with a record number of old musicals back in town — "Olivier" with its original stage and screen star Ron Moody, Danny La Rue dragging up and back "Hello Dolly," a pale shadow of the movie "Singin' in the Rain" at the Palladium and a sizable number of other musicals, as well as a first-ever pantomime at the National and a flight back to "Peter Pan" at the Barbican. In a nation gone big on nostalgia, a very dead English movie star played by a fairly alive American stage star might well be a good recipe for 1984: Liza Minnelli as Jessie Matthews, perhaps?

But if that's the kind of Christmas past with which the year ended, what about the rest of it? 1983 was a time of major performances rather than major plays, and femi-

niss might like to note that for the first time in my memory women have taken charge of Shaftesbury Avenue, from Judi Dench at the Lyric ("Pack of Lies") past Hannah Gordon at the Apollo ("Country Girl"), "Daisy" at the Globe, Penelope Keith at the Queens ("Hay Fever"), Liz Robertson at the Palace ("Song and Dance") and then around the corner to Jane Lapotaire at the Cambridge ("Dear Anyone").

All strong and memorable performances to set beside the actors of the year: Derek Jacobi in a remarkable Baribian quadruple (a youthful Prospero, a stylish Benedict, a disappointing Peer Gynt but above all a marvelous swash-buckling Cyrano); Antony Sher literally beneath him in the Baribian Pit with an equally impressive double as Tartuffe and his creator Moliere (in the Bulgakov stage biography); two returning giants, Peter Ustinov in "Beethoven's Tenth" giving us a play the way lesser hosts give dinner parties and Rex Harrison back to his old Shavian best as Shogover in "Heartbreak House"; Jack Shepherd leading a cast of traveling salesmen in David Mamet's brilliantly manic "Glengarry Glen Ross"; Britain's newest theatrical knight Sir Michael Hordern along with Tim Curry (and Geraldine McEwan) in the most stylishly cast rediscovery of the year, "The Rivals"; Sher again, weaving a path through David Edgar's socialist epic, "Maydays," at the Barbican; and of course the great Merin of the stage lost this year, Ralph Richardson making an early departure in an Eduardo de Filippo play about his beloved fireworks but also a play in which suitably enough nothing was quite what it seemed. With Richardson gone, those "inner voices" are never going to sound the same again.

In a year when there was more drama in Peter Hall's diaries than on any one of his stages, a year when the National dug up Jean Seberg only to bury her again under the weight of an amazingly inept Marvin Hamlisch musical, a year when the major subsidized companies went by no means al-

ways or even often those giving best value for box-office money, there was a faint but reassuring sign of a rebirth of the West End and a return to an actors' theater. Maria Aitken and Albert Finney formed management companies dominated by players rather than directors, while Ray Cooney's Theater of Comedy company (though at the time of writing it has led to nothing much more than one good farce and a singularly tacky "Aladdin") shows signs that the commercial theater has at last learned how to group itself into multistage companies that can take on the subsidized houses at their own gargantuan game.

The closing weeks of a year not strong on major new drama nevertheless brought Athol Fugard's "Master Harold... and the Boys," another cry for the beloved country but one of personal and haunting anti-apartheid power and one which (alongside Barney Smith's "Woza Albert") confirmed the Market Theatre of Johannesburg's tremendous strength as a company. The end of the year also brought a massively disappointing stage debut by Dennis Potter ("Sadistic Carbohydrate") but as against that a wickedly astute comedy by Brian Thompson at the Bush: "Turning Over" comes with a marvelous kind of topicality that works on so many levels of internal BBC satire and external middle truth that it deserves a vastly longer and wider life than its current month on the Fringe.

But in the end, no year that has brought forth Willy Russell's brilliantly black Liverpool musical "Blood Brothers," Christopher Hampton's following of Brecht and the Marxists from the tyranny of Nazi Germany to the tyranny of the Warner Brothers ("Tales From Hollywood") and A.R. Gurney's account of the final burning of American WASPs ("The Dining Room"), one of several Greenwich hits unaccountably denied a transfer (it can be called disappointing or undistinguished, especially when it under the weight of an amazingly inept Marvin Hamlisch musical, a year when the major subsidized companies went by no means al-

A 'Fiddler' in Moscow

By Andrew Rosenthal

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nineteen years after "Fiddler on the Roof" opened on Broadway, the Soviet Union's first professional Jewish theater group has staged its own version of the bitter-sweet musical, complete with surprising amounts of Jewish tradition and religion.

The house responded ecstatically during one of the show's two Moscow performances last week. But the quality of the spectacle seemed secondary to the event itself. "The important thing is that the play was put on at all," said a close observer of Soviet culture.

For Yuri Sherling, the theater impresario responsible, the cultural and social importance of the production was paramount.

"Jewish theater in Russia carries very deep, subtle, humane functions," the former Bolshoi dancer said. "We are not only creating shows. We are not only trying to drag tears out of the eyes of the audience. We teach the audience the language of their ancestors, which they regrettably were deprived of the right to master."

The musical, mostly in Yiddish with some Russian, included what Sherling said were "the first lines in Hebrew ever spoken on a stage in the Soviet Union." Soviet authorities forbid the teaching of Hebrew or publication of Hebrew texts.

The performances surprised many observers of Soviet culture, since such events are rare in a nation whose official atheistic government restricts nationalist or religious movements.

The musical revolves around a family of Jews in the Russian village of Anatevka. In the Soviet production, the repression of the Jews in the plot is by the czars. And the pogroms by Russian villagers, played out before the audience in the most productions, take place off stage in Moscow.

Although modified with new lines, three new musical numbers, a different ending and a new name—"Tevich from Anatevka"—it was not stripped of the themes inherited from the Sholom Aleichem stories on which it is based. The character Tevich still quotes from the Torah, and at one point a character portraying a rabbi performs a wedding ceremony in Hebrew.

Sherling hopes to take "Tevich" to other Soviet cities, but his plans are incomplete.

While the villagers emigrate to America at the end of the U.S. production, Sherling's villagers do clocks and climb a staircase toward a symbolic promised land. One source said authorities objected to the finale.

Sherling made the Russian village policeman in the play more evil than in the Broadway version. But perhaps the most striking change was an aura of melancholy even stronger than in the Broadway tragicomedy.

"When reading Sholom Aleichem, I saw in his humor our national tragedy," said Sherling, a trim man with an immaculate Van-dyke beard, a theatrical manner and a sweater with "God Help Me" embroidered in Hebrew.

Sherling founded the theater group that performed "Tevich" in 1978. Although it is officially based in Birobidjan, the Jewish Auto-

nous Region in the Soviet far east, Sherling has secured a Moscow home in an old movie theater for the troupe's 30 actors, 70 percent of whom are Jews.

"When I get up in the morning, I only hope that it will continue," he said. "But I must tell you, sometimes it seems that this is the most difficult thing you can imagine."

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Yves-André Istel Joins First Boston As Co-Chairman of European Unit

First Boston Corp. has recruited Yves-André Istel as part of the investment banking concern's strategy to develop its international corporate-finance business, especially in Europe, the company said.

Mr. Istel has been named a managing director of First Boston, which is based in New York, and co-chairman of its First Boston International subsidiary. Mr. Istel joins First Boston from Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, where he was a member of the board as well as a managing director. Born in France, Mr. Istel, 47, is a 1957 graduate of Princeton University. He holds U.S. citizenship.

Serving as co-chairman of First Boston International with Mr. Istel is Pedro-Pablo Kuczyński, who joined First Boston International in 1982 as president. Succeeding him in that position is Theodore V. Fowler.

Koyama Named to Tokyo Bank Post

Royal Bank of Scotland has appointed a representative in Tokyo as part of its "expansion into key markets of the Pacific rim," a spokesman for the Edinburgh-based bank said.

Takamasa Koyama is the bank's Tokyo representative. Before his new appointment, Mr. Koyama was Williams & Glyn's representative in Tokyo. Williams & Glyn is Royal Bank of Scotland's sister bank in England. The two banks are to merge Sept. 28, 1985.

In addition to Tokyo, the bank has offices in Hong Kong, Singapore, Jakarta, Los Angeles and San Francisco. "We're looking at other areas" in the Asia-Pacific region, another spokesman said, adding: "Australia would be fairly high up the list."

Other Appointments

Fisons has appointed J.S. Kerridge a deputy chairman and chairman-designate, beginning Jan. 1. He is to become chairman at the next annual meeting, May 22, when Sir George Burton will retire. Mr. Kerridge will combine the position of chairman with his present post of chief executive officer, a position he has held since June 1980. Fisons is a British-based pharmaceuticals, scientific-instruments and gardening-products concern. Sir George is to continue as a non-executive director of Fisons upon his retirement.



J.S. Kerridge

Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles has appointed Omar Emminger and Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Quraishi to its international advisory board. Mr. Emminger, 72, retired in 1979 as president of Deutsche Bundesbank. Sheikh Al-Quraishi is managing director of Al-Quraishi & Brothers, a Saudi Arabian consumer-products company. He is also chairman of the national shipping company of Saudi Arabia and vice chairman of Saudi International Bank in London.

Ford of Europe Inc., a subsidiary of the U.S. automaker, has named Gordon B. Mackenzie vice president, sales. He succeeds Thomas C. Daniels, who has been appointed vice president, marketing, for Ford North American Automotive Operations.

ASEA, the Swedish maker of electrical and electronic equipment, has appointed Bengt Kredell deputy managing director, research and development, and a member of the corporate management. He succeeds Gunnar Engström, who is retiring at year-end. Since 1982, Mr. Kredell has been general manager of ASEA HV Apparatus in Ludvika.

Paul Tjepkema, senior vice president of Brussels-based CPC Europe Ltd., has been elected a vice president of the parent company, CPC International Inc. CPC International is an Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey-based food concern.

Uniroil Inc., the U.S.-based rubber, plastic and chemicals concern, has named Kenneth F. Yarborough regional vice president for Europe. Mr. Yarborough, who is based in London and succeeds Al Weber, previously was Uniroil's regional vice president for Latin America.

Salomon Brothers Inc., the New York-based investment banking, market-making and research concern, has named John G. Brim and Eugene R. Dattal managing directors. Mr. Brim is manager of the Asian and Australian area in the corporate-finance department. Mr. Dattal is in charge of the firm's fixed-income sales and trading in Tokyo.

Alex Hensslen has been appointed president of Novo Industri (Japan) Ltd. Mr. Hensslen managed Novo's activities in Japan from 1974 to 1978 and was the first general manager of the unit when it was established in 1977. Novo Industri is a Danish pharmaceuticals and enzymes maker.

David D. Green has been appointed deputy chairman of the industry division of Hoechst UK Ltd., a unit of the West German chemicals concern. He will also be executive director of the unit's industrial division I. Mr. Green succeeds Dieter Thelenius, who has taken up an appointment in the plastics division of the parent company, Hoechst AG, in the Frankfurt headquarters.

AT&T International, the overseas-marketing unit of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has named Albert R. Erb vice president and managing director for Saudi Arabia, succeeding Al Wood, who has returned to the United States. Mr. Erb, who is based in Riyadh, formerly was director of financial management for AT&T Business Services.

Albert Fries, who takes over Jan. 1 as chairman of the London-based merchant bank Guinness Mahon & Co., has been appointed to the board of the parent company, Guinness Peat Group.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Prices Take Jump On NYSE

Dow Gains 13.21 In Slow Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, bolstered by lower interest rates, scored its biggest gain in a month Tuesday in what traders hoped was the beginning of a traditional post-Christmas rally.

But the trading pace was slow as many investors took an extended Christmas-New Year's holiday. Blue-chip stocks were in the forefront of the rally along with some selected high-technology, broadcasting and retailing issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 3.15 Friday, climbed 13.21 to 1,263.72, the biggest gain since it rose 17.59 Nov. 29. The average managed to gain 8.34 overall last week. The market was closed Monday for Christmas.

The Dow had staged a so-called Christmas rally in 24 of past 31 years, with the blue-chip barometer rising in the last four days of the old year and the first two days of the new.

The Dow Jones transportation average rose 1.21 to 588.47 and the Dow utility average added 1.34 to 131.98.

Advances topped declines 937-620 among the 2,025 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 63.8 million shares, up from the 62.6 million traded Friday.

Investors were encouraged that federal funds rates, watched closely for Federal Reserve policy, traded at 8% percent, down from the 9% percent range of last week.

The Fed late Friday reported the nation's money supply fell \$2 billion in the latest statistical week. "That decline was larger than expected and that helped the bond market," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany.

"Everything points to the market being up this week even though the volume won't be so hot," said Harry V. Sutter of Sutter & Co., Palo Alto, California. He predicted the rally would carry into the first part of January.

American Telephone & Telegraph when issued was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 17 1/2. AT&T "old" stock followed, off 1/4 to 61.

American Express was third on the list, up 1/8 to 33 1/2. Amoco modified its offer for Allegheny's Investors Diversified Services unit, Allegheny, which jumped 2 1/2 Friday, added 1/4 to 63 1/2.

Public Service of Indiana, which skidded 5 last week, rebounded 1/2 to 12 1/2. The utility, under pressure to scrap its nuclear power plant, said it will seek an emergency rate increase to meet interest payments.

Public Service of New Mexico, which has a large stake in Arizona Public Service's troubled Palo Verde nuclear-power plant, lost 1/4 to 23 1/2. Arizona PS lost 1/4 to 18 1/2.

Trendsetting IBM, a 2% winner last week, tacked on 1 to 124 1/2.

Under Its New President, ASEA Recovers Some Youthful Bounce

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

ASTERAS, Sweden — One of the first things that Percy Barnevik noticed when he took over in the spring of 1980 as president and chief executive officer at ASEA AB, Sweden's largest electrical-engineering company, was that the parking lots at the headquarters complex here were crowded on Saturdays.

He recalls thinking: "What a great company. These people work even on the weekend." It turned out, however, that the lots were being used by shoppers flocking to the nearby commercial district of this industrial city west of Stockholm. ASEA's week ended at 4:23 Friday afternoon and, according to one ASEA executive, it was hard to find a light on in the buildings two minutes later.

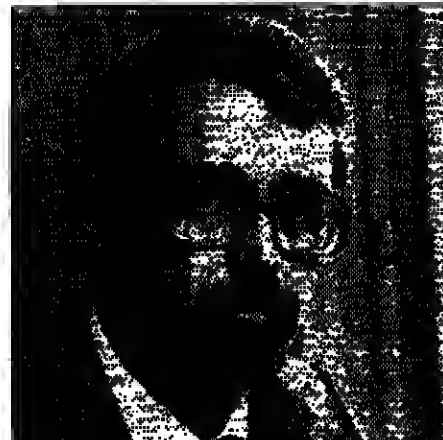
"The tempo has gone up," Mr. Barnevik said recently, a remark observers of the company describe as an understatement.

"It's basically a middle-aged company that's recovered quite a bit of its youthful bounce under new management," said Michael Willis Fleming, an analyst at Savory Mills & Co. in London. Middle-aged may not be quite the right way to describe a company that was founded a hundred years ago, but ASEA (formerly Altmanna Svenska Elektriska) has certainly moved away from its old image as a dynamo and motor maker to earn a reputation as Europe's leader in the youthful industrial-robot business.

Other major business lines today include nuclear, fossil-fuel and hydroelectric power plants; energy handling and transmission equipment; trains and specialty transportation equipment; pollution-control devices; a wide variety of industrial equipment; and household appliances. Although still small by comparison with such U.S. electrical-engineering companies as General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., ASEA is huge by Scandinavian standards and a linchpin in the interlocking industrial empire created by Marcus Wallenberg, who died on Sept. 13, 1982.

Third-quarter pretax earnings, reported in November, shot up 54 percent, to 489 million kronor (\$60.44 million) from 316 million kronor in the year-earlier quarter, while revenue rose 13 percent, to 7.71 billion kronor from 6.81 billion kronor.

Mr. Barnevik, 42, holds a job combining domestic and overseas duties that had been shared since 1976 by two executives 20 years his senior. Since



Percy Barnevik

Mr. Barnevik's arrival, new chief executives have been appointed for more than half of the company's 14 Swedish divisions and 65 foreign subsidiaries.

"There are a phenomenal number of units reporting to a small central staff completely dominated by Percy Barnevik," said Brian Knox, an analyst who follows the company from London for Grieson Grant & Co.

Mr. Barnevik, who is fond of saying that it is necessary to move rapidly once a decision has been reached to pull the plug on a business, has shaved more than 20 business units from ASEA. Others have been acquired, created or rearranged as part of a process of clarifying profit centers and decentralization.

The bulk of the changes have been in ASEA's overseas operations, partly because many have been less profitable than ASEA's domestic units, but also because the company is determined to become more international.

"Outside Scandinavia is where the big battle is," Mr. Barnevik said. Within Scandinavia, ASEA sums up its strategy as simply: "Hold market share."

Sales outside Sweden have risen to 70 percent of company sales from about 50 percent since 1980 and the target is more than 80 percent by the end of the decade.

ASEA plans selective expansion in developing

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Peugeot Hints It May Get Rid of Troubled Talbot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Peugeot, the French auto company, confirmed on Tuesday that it has called a meeting with unions at its strike-bound Talbot subsidiary to discuss the possibility of spinning off the loss-ridden company.

Observers said it could pave the way for Peugeot to put the company, which it bought from Chrysler in 1978, up for sale.

A spokesman for Peugeot, which is still dominated by the founding Peugeot family, refused to make any further comment before the scheduled Jan. 5 meeting.

The Peugeot letter, which had been leaked by union sources, said the meeting has been called for "information and consultation on a project for Automobiles Peugeot to cede its entire holding [in] Talbot to Compagnie de SA Talbot" and a company called Sora SA.

SA Talbot currently holds the 5 percent of Talbot shares not held by Peugeot. The Peugeot spokesman declined to identify Sora SA further.

Unions went on strike on Dec. 7 at the major Talbot plant in France, at Poissy near Paris, to contest company plans to cut 2,902 jobs. The government intervened recently with a compromise agreement that authorizes 1,905 layoffs.

A local court Tuesday ordered the strikers to leave by Wednesday or be expelled by police.

Peugeot, which already owned Citroën, bought the European operations of Chrysler in 1978, the major units being the former Simca plants in France, Chrysler (formerly Routes Group) in Britain and Chrysler Spain. It became one of

Europe's biggest carmakers, ahead of France's state-owned Renault, and gave the Chrysler operations the Talbot name.

The British division, which relies largely on the sale of car kits to Iran, recently began showing a small profit after a decade of heavy losses.

Talbot held only 4.6 percent of the domestic French market in the first nine months of this year, but the company's products sell relatively well in other European countries.

Though not spelled out, Talbot is believed to account for a large percentage of the Peugeot group's continued losses.

Peugeot had a 1.9-billion-franc loss (then about \$300 million) in 1981 and 2.1 billion francs (also about \$300 million) last year. The group said in late November that its 1983 results would fall well short of the break-even point that it was striving to reach.

Talbot has been hit by repeated strikes since the takeover.

Its model range does not fit in well with the parent company and though the Samba mini-car has been popular under the Talbot trademark, it is largely built in Peugeot plants. There have been no notable new models, though an all-new car for 1985 was rumored recently.

The strike at Poissy followed the announcement of the lay-off plans, and the sit-in paralyzed production at the plant, which normally turns out 1,200 cars a day.

Union sources said there has been no progress toward an agreement with management on the lay-off plans. (AP, Reuters)

Honeywell to Aid Coleco in Selling Adam Computer

Reuters

WEST HARTFORD, Connecticut — Coleco Industries Inc. and Honeywell Information Systems Inc., a unit of Honeywell Inc., announced Tuesday that they have agreed to establish a nationwide network of service centers in the United States for Coleco's Adam family-computer system.

Thirty-five Adam service centers are to be open by the end of the first quarter of 1984, with five of the centers beginning operations within the next week, the companies said. Additional centers are planned for opening during the rest of 1984, they said. The service centers are to be established within existing Honeywell customer-service centers.

J.C. Penney Co. has refused to market Adam computers because it said the systems do not meet its product-quality standards. The magazine Consumer Reports has also reported a number of technical problems with the devices.

Nikko Research Center, a private body affiliated with Nikko Securities Co., forecast real growth of 4.2 percent in November from 1.49 million in October, but was up from 1.34 million a year earlier, the prime minister's office said.

Active buying of blue-chip and popular stocks, triggered by the formation of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, pushed share prices up to record levels in hectic trading Tuesday, dealers said.

(Reuters, UPI)

Japan Current Account Surplus Heads for High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Spurred by a growing trade surplus, Japan's current account surplus in the April-November period of the fiscal year that began April 1 was running at a record-setting pace of \$16.336 billion, the Finance Ministry reported Tuesday.

The trade surplus for the eight months stood at \$23.285 billion, the ministry said.

Japan's trade surplus this year is expected to exceed \$30 billion.

Narrowed sharply to \$868 million in November from \$2.28 billion in October and was in contrast to a \$1.02-billion deficit in November last year, the Finance Ministry said.

The trade surplus narrowed to \$2.12 billion from \$3.09 billion in October, and compared with a \$1.17-billion surplus in November last year.

Finance Ministry officials said

sizeable steel exports to the United

States and China and a low oil-import bill contributed to the largest merchandise trade surplus ever for November, though it was well below the October figure.

The current account surplus was more than halved from October by the reduced trade surplus, coupled with the larger trade deficit in non-merchandise items resulting from increased interest payments on national bonds held by overseas investors, they said.

November exports totaled \$12.17 billion, less than the \$12.77 billion in October but higher than the \$9.98 billion in November last year, while imports rose to \$10.06 billion from \$9.68 billion in October and \$9.87 billion a year earlier.

The November nonmerchandise trade deficit widened to \$1.08 billion from October's \$664-million deficit and the \$982-million deficit in November 1982.

In other indicators released Tuesday:

• Japan's unadjusted consumer

prices fell 0.6 percent in November from October, when they rose 0.9 percent from September, the prime minister's office said.

November prices were up 1.8 percent from a year earlier after a 1.4-percent year-to-year October gain.

• Japanese housing starts fell 1.6 percent in November from a year earlier to 96,863, the ninth consecutive month to show a year-to-year decline, the Construction Ministry said.

• Japanese wholesale prices rose 0.1 percent in the second 10 days of December from the first 10 days of the month, the Bank of Japan said.

The mid-December prices were down 2.2 percent from a year earlier.

• Unadjusted unemployment in November fell to 1.47 million from 1.49 million in October, but was up from 1.34 million a year earlier, the prime minister's office said.

• Active buying of blue-chip and popular stocks, triggered by the formation of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, pushed share prices up to record levels in hectic trading Tuesday, dealers said.

The Nikkei Dow Jones average rose 37.37 points from Monday's close to finish at a record 9,883.94. The average jumped 141.72 points Monday.

• Two major Japanese banks and a research group predicted Japanese inflation-adjusted economic growth of 3.8-4.5 percent in the year beginning next April 1.

Mitsubishi Bank said it expects real economic growth of 4.5 percent, with active exports and increased domestic demand based on higher capital spending. Sumitomo Bank forecast real growth of 3.8 percent for the next fiscal year, with increased private-sector capital spending and personal consumption.

Nikko Research Center, a private body affiliated with Nikko Securities Co., forecast real growth of 4.2 percent in November from 1.49 million in October, but was up from 1.34 million a year earlier, the prime minister's office said.

Active buying of blue-chip and popular stocks, triggered by the formation of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, pushed share prices up to record levels in hectic trading Tuesday, dealers said.

• Japan's unadjusted consumer

prices fell 0.6 percent in November from October, when they rose 0.9 percent from September, the prime minister's office said.

November prices were up 1.8 percent from a year earlier after a 1.4-percent year-to-year October gain.

• Japanese housing starts fell 1.6 percent in November from a year earlier to 96,863, the ninth consecutive month to show a year-to-year decline, the Construction Ministry said.

• Japanese wholesale prices rose 0.1 percent in the second 10 days of December from the first 10 days of the month, the Bank of Japan said.

The mid-December prices were down 2.2 percent from a year earlier.

• Unadjusted unemployment in November fell to 1.47 million from 1.49 million in October, but was up from 1.34 million a year earlier, the prime minister's office said.

Active buying of blue-chip and popular stocks, triggered by the formation of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, pushed share prices up to record levels in hectic trading Tuesday, dealers said.

Fed's Policy for Next Year Is in Doubt

White House Urges Easier Credit to Help the Recovery

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last week, after more than a year of relative calm, the Reagan administration began jockeying the Federal Reserve to relax its grip on inflation and give the economy easier credit to sustain the recovery. It was the first sign of what many economists suspect is a new outbreak of attacks on the Fed by the White House and its many other critics.

Anticipating actions of the Federal Reserve and its chairman, Paul A. Volcker, preoccupies the financial markets and other institutions that have a stake in the economy. That includes the election-sensitive Reagan administration.

Such attention is concentrated on the Fed because it is the only public institution free to influence the course of the recovery. Fiscal-policy decisions on taxes and spending are stated in Congress and the White House.

"The Fed is the only game left in town," said William Proxmire, a Democrat of Wisconsin, the ranking minority member of the Senate Banking Committee. "Paul Volcker, said David M. Jones, a Fed expert at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., "may be the most powerful man in the country next year, not the second-most powerful (that) people were saying he is."

Mr. Volcker has repeatedly indicated this year that the Fed would try to avert the booms and busts of the business cycle. Instead, it wants to bring about steady and prolonged economic growth of about 4 percent a year and low inflation of about 4 percent. His critics contend that that is a formula for a 1984 recession.

The Fed is in "a no-win position," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, former chief economist in David A. Stockman's Office of Management and Budget and now a private consultant here.

"It can inflate, giving temporary relief with lower rates and a stronger economy, but leading in the long run to higher rates and a recession," he added. "Or it can stay tight, with economic growth getting slower and slower. Either way the Fed will get blamed. They're in a corner."

Last week, the board's Federal Open Market Committee, a 12-member group of the seven Fed governors and five of the Fed's district bank presidents, met for two days to plan monetary policy, as they do eight times a year. The committee does not disclose its decisions — if any — until just after the following meeting, but the financial markets expect no changes in the Fed's activity in the marketplace, where changes often appear immediately after the meetings. In November, according to minutes of the meeting released Friday, the committee members voted unanimously to adhere to the policies then and presumably now in effect.

There is some doubt about Fed policy next year. Some financial community experts who stalk Mr. Volcker expect him to force up interest rates a bit, and others expect him to let rates slide a bit.

Most, however, expect the Fed to keep things as they are for at least a while longer. But all expect the Fed to act more gently in 1984 than it often has in the past.

The stalemate between Congress and the White House has produced \$200-billion federal budget deficits. The deficits, according to most orthodox economists, represent excessive stimulation for an economy that is healthy enough now to get along without deficit spending, and the deficits, in Mr. Volcker's view, prestage a new bout of inflation.

"For the first time since the fourth quarter of 1982, when it eased the policy in the face of a collapsing economy and the international debt problem, the Fed is paying very little attention to the monetary targets," Lanston's Mr. Jones said.

In November 1982, the Fed relaxed its tight control over the money supply, especially the narrowest M-1 gauge — which includes currency in circulation and checking and similar accounts. It let M-1 grow more than 14 percent into May this year, far above the 4-percent-to-8-percent range it had set for it then.

But in May, the Fed became concerned that the rearing economy was overheating and reseeded double-digit rates of inflation. It raised the growth target range to 5 percent to 9 percent, but it then proceeded to hold M-1 growth to the bottom of the new range. As a result, through the second half of

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(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 27, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	DK	N	S	Sw	Sp	It	Gr	Port	Ind	Th	Mal	Sing	Phil	Indo	Thai	Peru	Bol	Col	Ven	Arg	Chil	Ur	Par	Br	Mex	US	
Amsterdam	3.1005	4.440	12.450	36.77	1.8102	—	5.514	141.40	31.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Aires	36.22	80.54	28.375	4.663	3.3815	18.175	—	25.65	52.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.2535	3.249	—	—	32.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (Cable)	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.6750	2.2920	60.85	19.54	—	59.80	29.75	76.24	167.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moscow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.2405	0.4363	0.1188	0.0596	0.3227	0.0781	29.25	76.24	167.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	8.44	12.58	36.275	—	5.044	27.645	13.005	384.25	849.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.1885	2.1259	79.115	25.95	1.3108	76.465	3.092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.8178	0.5719	2.2592	6.9304	1.27835	2.5269	44.6391	1.999	8.7819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 DEM	1.4149	—	0.24074	0.73543	1.24015	2.3384	59.4974	1.2899	8.7819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the on-the-counter prices to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High Low	Close	Change
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	39 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2

Over-the-Counter

Dec. 27

NASDAQ National Market Prices

100s High Low 3am	Net	100s High Low 3am	Net
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High Low	Close	Change
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2

Toyota Has No Intention To Use GM Factory Now

DETROIT — Toyota Motor Corp. has no intention now to invoke a section of its joint venture agreement with General Motors Corp. giving it the option to use a GM factory for making its own cars in future, Toyota's chief U.S. counsel, Earl Kintner, said Tuesday.

He said the agreement cleared by the Federal Trade Commission contained the provision only as a future contingency. "There's no current intention or planning for this to come about," he said.

But he added "the result if it came about would only be to increase competition in the American market, which would benefit the consumer." Mr. Kintner said plans for the joint venture's cranking at a GM plant in California are for one production line that will be wholly owned by GM cars.

"There would have to be substantial changes in the plant beyond what the parties are engaged in if there ever was such a conversion" to permit Toyota to use the plant for its own cars.

The GM-Toyota 12-year agreement is for annual production of 200,000 subcompact cars beginning early in the 1985 model year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High Low	Close	Change
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the on-the-counter prices to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High Low	Close	Change
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	IBM	4.8	12	120 1/2	120 1/2	+ 1/2

U.S. Futures Prices

Dec. 27

Open	High	Low	Settle	Change
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

Stock Indexes

Dec. 27

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones	1,000.00	+ 10.00
S&P 500	250.00	+ 2.00
NASDAQ	100.00	+ 1.00
AMEX	50.00	+ 0.50
NYSE	100.00	+ 1.00
NYSE	100.00	+ 1.00
NYSE	100.00	+ 1.00
NYSE	100.00	+ 1.00
NYSE	100.00	+ 1.00
NYSE	100.00	+ 1.00

Cash Prices

Dec. 27

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.25
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.30
Wheat	bu	1.25
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.30
Wheat	bu	1.25
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.30
Wheat	bu	1.25

Market Guide

Dec. 27

Market	Value	Change
Wheat	1.25	+ 0.01
Corn	1.10	+ 0.01
Soybeans	1.30	+ 0.01
Wheat	1.25	+ 0.01
Corn	1.10	+ 0.01
Soybeans	1.30	+ 0.01
Wheat	1.25	+ 0.01
Corn	1.10	+ 0.01
Soybeans	1.30	+ 0.01
Wheat	1.25	+ 0.01

Dividends

Dec. 27

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%
IBM	4.80	4.8%

Paris Commodities

Dec. 27

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.25
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.30
Wheat	bu	1.25
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.30
Wheat	bu	1.25
Corn	bu	1.10
Soybeans	bu	1.30
Wheat	bu	1.25

NYSE High-Lows

Dec. 27

Stock	High	Low
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2
IBM	120 1/2	120 1/2

REACHING MORE Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

Japan's 'Office Ladies': Privileged to Some, Exploited to Others

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

OKYO—Opinions are sharply divided. To some, they are a privileged class, rather affluent and free. To others, they are the victims of a system of sexual discrimination and sexual harassment. They are called "office ladies," a term that is not considered derogatory in Japan. The office ladies are ubiquitous young women at Japanese corporate offices, all of them wearing uniforms, all of them smiling outwardly to a mostly of bowing and service. That is misleading, although saving is indeed one of their. Typically, they present tea to male co-workers twice a day, morning and afternoon.

division, besides serving tea, she does much the same work as the men her age. Miss Haneda said she would like to get married someday, and plans to remain working at Nissan afterward, even if she has children. Her boss, Yukihito Eguchi, said that is the way Nissan wants it. However, such cases are still rare in Japan. Most companies do not want to hire female graduates of four-year colleges, finding that junior college and high school graduates are better suited for the role of an office lady. The companies also say that they get a couple more years of service from their women workers by hiring them younger. Shortly after marriage, in their mid-20s, office ladies generally quit their jobs to have children. Although two-thirds of Japan's married women work, they are effectively blocked from returning to large companies. Instead, they vie for lower-paying, part-time jobs at smaller companies, where their salaries are about half those of men. But some women are trying to alter this status. "The position of American women is more advanced, but attitudes in Japan are changing, too," said Ryoko Akamatsu, director general of the Labor Ministry's women's and young workers' bureau.

An advisory council of the Labor Ministry is now working on a equal-opportunity employment bill, banning sexual discrimination in hiring and on the job. But opposition to equal treatment for women in Japanese companies has already been heard from some employers' groups. "They don't want to change their employment system in which men are the core and women are their assistants, no matter how qualified," Mrs. Akamatsu said. Even if an equal-opportunity law does pass, things may not change soon, women's rights advocates acknowledged. The reason: the attitudes of the women themselves. Japan, for the most part, is not the land of the rising consciousness. "I have never really thought about equality for men and women," said Akiko Inoue, a 23-year-old office worker at a major trading company. "Nobody around me complains of different treatment for men and women." Moreover, the views of Miss Inoue appear to be far more representative of Japanese women today than those of Miss Haneda. In a

recent government survey, 71 percent of Japan's women favored separate roles for men and women. Office ladies, in fact, often say they pity their male counterparts. While women leave the office after an eight-hour day, many men work at night, on weekends and, coerced by group pressure, give up their vacations. Office ladies are expected to live at home until they marry. In addition, their future husbands are expected to provide for them, so the office ladies are not inclined to maintain Japan's high savings rate. It is a time to spend, a 24-year-old office lady said, with a smile. And spend they do. Usually traveling in small groups, they shop in Hong Kong, Taiwan or Hawaii or browse the museums of Europe. For the big companies, hiring office ladies is a buyer's market, with several young women seeking each position. To get hired, a candidate must impress her prospective employer in both written examinations and personal interviews. The companies usually deny it, but the office ladies agree that the competition is stiff. Given the stiff competition, some of the young women have decided to give themselves every advantage and visit Dr. Fumihiko Umezawa.

Dr. Umezawa is head of Juiin Hospital, which is probably Japan's largest clinic specializing in cosmetic surgery, handling 100 operations a day. Landing a better job is one reason more young women are coming to Juiin to get their eyes rounded, noses built up or lips adjusted. In contrast to other job qualifications, "the looks are the one thing that can be changed quickly," Dr. Umezawa said. "Shokubakekko" is the Japanese expression for two persons from the same company getting married. In Japan's hierarchical system, the top male graduates from leading universities are hired by the big companies. They, along with government bureaucrats, are the country's elite and are the type of young men that Japanese mothers want their daughters to marry. "I didn't enter this company to find a husband," said Miss Inoue, who works for a major trading company. "But I certainly wouldn't mind if I found one here." Her attitude is by no means universal. After observing her male colleagues totally consumed by work, a 25-year-old office lady said: "I wouldn't want to marry any of them. They're all so boring."

Subroto Predicts '86 Oil-Price Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia was quoted Tuesday as saying that it would be inevitable for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase its benchmark price in 1986. Mr. Subroto also was quoted by the newspaper al-Qabas as saying that the current reference price of \$29 a barrel might be increased in 1984 and 1985. In March, OPEC cut the price of benchmark crude by \$5, to \$29 a barrel, and set a total production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily in an adjustment to the sluggish world oil market. In Caracas, meanwhile, José Ignacio Moreno León, Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, was quoted as saying Monday that OPEC will meet in the first quarter of 1984 to review output quotas and Saudi Arabia's role in the group. Saudi Arabia, which was not assigned a production quota at the OPEC meeting in March, has since assumed a "swing-producer" role of raising or lowering output according to market demand.

White House Called Cool To Telephone Access Fee

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun seeking a way to minimize an increase in the telephone bills of Americans. Its interest reflects a growing belief that the price of phone service could become an issue in the 1984 campaign for the presidency. The White House, according to administration and congressional aides, seems to be edging toward support of a Senate bill that would delay a Federal Communications Commission order imposing long-distance access fees, starting initially at \$2, from taking effect as scheduled April 3. "It's going to be very difficult to stop a bill," said Assistant Secretary of Commerce David J. Markey after taking extensive soundings in Congress. Democrats "see this as an opportunity maybe to hang something around us they can make an issue of," he added. The access charges, which would affect residential customers, are related to the impending Jan. 1 divestiture by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of its local operating companies.

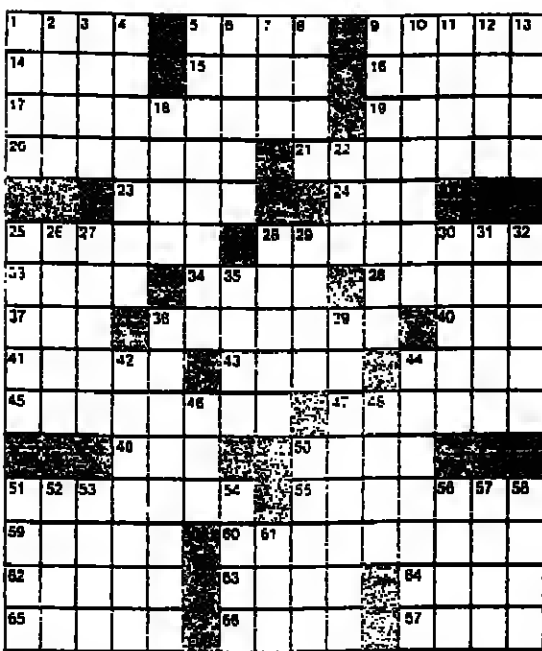
The administration strongly opposed a bill passed by the House of Representatives last month that would prohibit access charges altogether. That bill would also create a universal service fund of \$1.2 billion to soften the impact of price increases on rural and low-income customers. So far the administration has taken no position on the Senate bill, even though it was approved by a 15-2 vote of the Commerce Committee. The Senate bill, which would delay imposition of the access charge on residential and small-business phones for at least two years, is expected to be the first item on the agenda for Senate floor action when the session begins Jan. 23. The Senate bill would create a universal service fund of \$400 million rather than the House's \$1.2 billion. Although Mr. Markey said there has been no decision in embrace the Senate bill, there is widespread expectation that the administration will make some accommodation to keep the access charges from being added in consumer bills in an election year.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 4 p.m. 571,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 4,688,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close	Chg.
3M				117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+
AT&T				152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	+
IBM				171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	+
GE				111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	+
Westinghouse				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Rockwell				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Boeing				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Lockheed				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
McDonnell Douglas				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Northrop				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Raytheon				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Grumman				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Boeing				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Lockheed				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
McDonnell Douglas				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Northrop				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Raytheon				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Grumman				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Boeing				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
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Raytheon				101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
Grumman							



ACROSS

1 Arab garments
5 Mild curse
9 Gold or silver
14 New flier's
15 Apiece
16 Berlin's "All"
17 Bridge across the Hudson
19 Broadway
20 Repeat
21 Sea cow
22 Dry as dust
24 Writing tool
25 Teatime fare
28 Okla. Indian
33 "Off" into the wild
34 Whig's opposition
36 Mistake
37 "From the east to western" "Shak"
38 Having a guilty feeling
40 Midwest inst.
41 Strict
43 Citron covering
44 Cut
45 Social insect
47 Aim
49 Leather
50 Punter's tool
51 Metrical foot

DOWN

1 Spumante
2 Cutter, e.g.
3 Mont Buer
4 She's in the high Cereas
5 They repair canines
6 Leveled
7 Expert
8 Oases title
9 Well (polite)
10 Wife of Henry
11 Of England
12 What gridiron zebras do
13 Di's sister-in-law
14 — majesty
15 Swiss river
16 Murderer in the Rue Morgue
18 Rustle
19 Literary patchwork
20 Locale of Pine View Dam
21 French chalk
22 Paean
23 Norwegian currency
24 Red dye
25 Burst
26 Czech river
27 "I Wander," 1952 song
28 Imposing structures
29 Took the bait
30 Smears
31 Corn, in Cannes
32 British stouthe
33 Inclined upward
34 Hoodlum
35 Grade
36 — take arms... Hamlet
37 Nymph whose voice became immortal
38 God of wisdom at Valhalla
39 Ubangi feeder
40 Shoe size
41 Flight on a shuttle

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OKAY, OKAY! WE WON'T SELL THE HOUSE. HCN ABOUT MOVING IT TO ANOTHER LOT?

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STOUJ HEANN TALMED TONTUB

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

Answers known: Yesterday's Jumbles: BEGUN VOCAL EMPIRE MAY/HEM Answer: Could this bear be large? — "LAGER"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Atlanta 19 64 12 34 F r. Bangkok 26 84 12 34 F r. Calcutta 26 84 12 34 F r. Chennai 26 84 12 34 F r. Colombo 26 84 12 34 F r. Hong Kong 26 84 12 34 F r. Jakarta 26 84 12 34 F r. Kuala Lumpur 26 84 12 34 F r. London 12 55 3 38 F r. Manila 12 55 3 38 F r. Moscow 12 55 3 38 F r. New Delhi 26 84 12 34 F r. Singapore 26 84 12 34 F r. Taipei 26 84 12 34 F r. Tokyo 26 84 12 34 F r. Vancouver 12 55 3 38 F r. Wellington 12 55 3 38 F r. Zurich 12 55 3 38 F r.

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

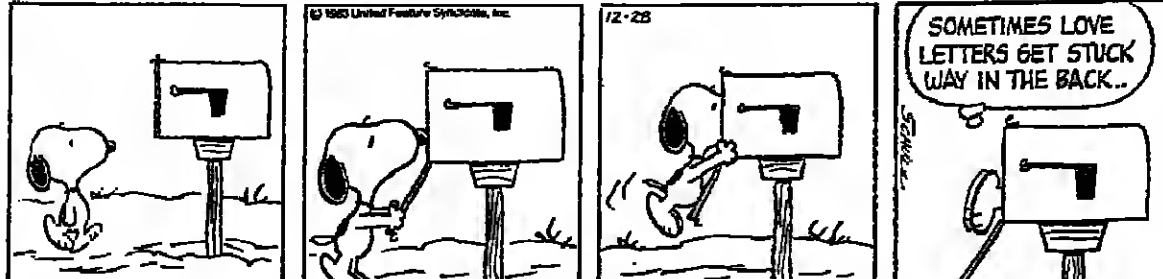
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OCEANIA HIGH LOW

Auckland 12 55 3 38 F r. Sydney 12 55 3 38 F r.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNING: Moderate, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 14-18; NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 50-55; LOS ANGELES: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 60-70; CHICAGO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 40-50; DALLAS: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 50-60; HOUSTON: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 60-70; MIAMI: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 70-80; SAN FRANCISCO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 50-60; SEATTLE: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 40-50; PORTLAND: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 40-50; SINGAPORE: Showers, Temp. 25-30; TOKYO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 14-18.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



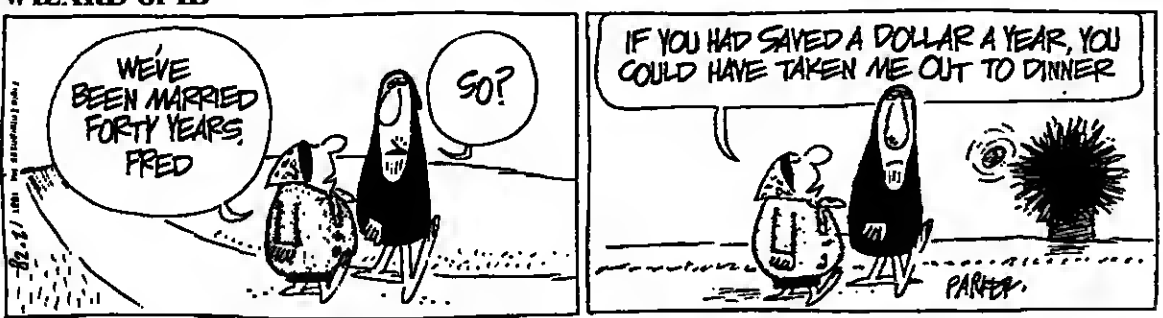
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



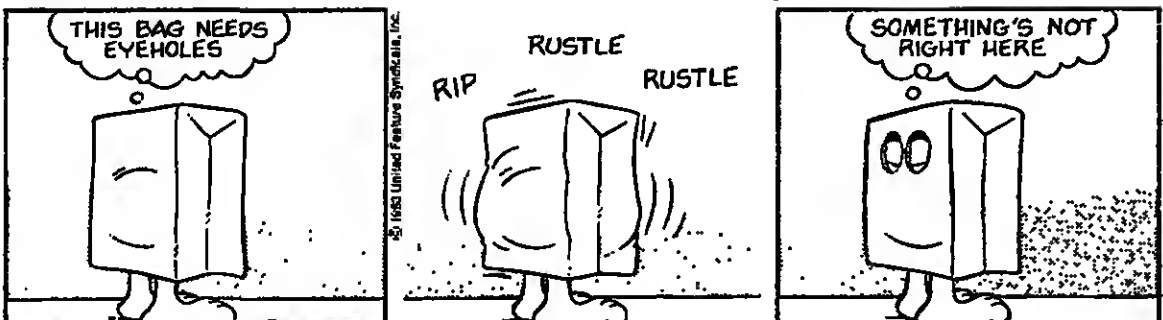
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Malcolm Bricklin Makes Comeback in Car World

By Merrill Brown

Washington Post Service

MONTVALE, N.J. — A decade before John Z. De Lorean's effort, another American maverick dreamed of building a sleek sports car for mass distribution and saw his dream collapse.

Now 10 years after declaring bankruptcy, Malcolm Bricklin is back, this time trying to sell two Italian sports cars that were left as orphans when Fiat Motor Co. abandoned the U.S. market earlier this year.

This time Mr. Bricklin's aspirations are far more modest than his plan to build a sports two-seater that looked much like the De Lorean auto and was no more successful.

Operating from a nondescript suburban office building here in Montvale, the Bricklin venture is much more calm and mundane. He is distributing to dealers two former Fiat sports cars that have been renamed the Bertone X-19 and Pinin Farina Spider.

Fiat stopped selling the cars in Europe sometime ago and made them only for the U.S. market until the giant Italian automaker gave up trying to compete in the United States. Fiat then sold the tooling for the two cars to Bertone and Pinin Farina, both of which have created designs for leading European and U.S. car makers.

Mr. Bricklin said he spent two months in Italy helping to arrange to produce the cars, giving him control over what comes out of the factory, but without the headaches of manufacturing.

Now they are going for about \$16,000 apiece, and Mr. Bricklin's International Automobile Importers Inc. sold about 1,000 cars in November. "We're doing extremely well," he said. "We've already made a profit."

Mr. Bricklin, a University of Florida dropout, became a millionaire before his 22d birthday by expanding a chain of hardware stores. Then he became the first U.S. marketer of Subaru. He made almost 3,000 Bricklin sports cars and had a backlog of 40,000 orders for the \$10,000 coupe before the company failed.

Like the DeLorean auto a decade later, the Bricklin had eye-catching guinea doors and an unorthodox body material. Mr. Bricklin sheathed his car in fiberglass while Mr. DeLorean chose stainless steel.

Mr. Bricklin's General Vehicles Inc. collapsed under the weight of extensive debt and manufacturing problems at its two plants in the Canadian province of New Brunswick. Few of the cars survive, but Bricklin says he has as much as \$20,000 for one.

Other Markets Dec. 27

Closing Prices in local currencies

Amsterdam

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BOOKS

CORYDON

By André Gide. Translated by Richard Howard. 135 pp. \$15.50 hardcover, \$8.25 paperback. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by John Rechy

"MY friends insist that this little book will do me the greatest harm," wrote Gide in the preface to the third edition of "Corydon," considered so "dangerous" that its first tiny private printings appeared anonymously in 1911 and 1920. Not until 1924 did the third edition bear the name of its famous writer. An English translation appeared in 1950 — after the author had won the Nobel Prize, a prize he felt he won despite "Corydon."

What is this "little book," capable of causing grave harm to a man already established as a foremost writer of the 20th century? It is a series of four Socratic dialogues on the subject of homosexuality. They occur between a nameless heterosexual narrator and a former school friend, Corydon, who "made no objection to certain unnatural tendencies attributed to him."

Deprived of the "scandal" that made a passionless reading impossible, this book, now reissued, arouses a shock totally different from its initial one: After dozens of years, the arguments in its narrative points remain the same: the curative power of heterosexual encounters; the "unnaturalness" of same-sexer sex, based on matters of procreation. Thus Corydon's optimistic prediction creates irony: "I'm willing to bet that in 20 years it will be impossible to take words like unnatural and perverted seriously."

Corydon roams through the realms of natural history, psychology, philosophy, art; he identifies the great artistic periods of Greece, Shakespeare's England, the Renaissance as times when homosexuality "asserted itself most ostentatiously," he offers a range of impressive support from Pascal to Darwin — all in order to answer each of the narrator's accusations:

"Everything teaches heterosexuality, urges it upon us, everything provokes us to it," Corydon asserts. "The law condemns homosexuality; you pillory it with shame, mockery, insult, injury." Yet: "The very act which transmits it is necessarily a heterosexual act," and for procreation, sex "once every 10 months is sufficient." Love is an entirely human invention — it does not exist in a state of nature. "What's important is to realize that where you say 'against nature,' the phrase against custom would do. . . . What I have to say about such things does not bring them into existence. They exist."

Once past the shock that the same arguments are still having to be made, the reader will encounter in this book unexpected pleasures: elegant wit, sophisticated, surprising insights. "The only thing in the world, of course, as not natural is a work of art," Corydon

declares, not only emphasizing his present thesis but illuminating Gide's stylistic innovation in his greatest novel, "The Counterfeiters." What passes for praise of the "fair sex" is often praise "only of its veneer," he observes, years before his time.

This elegant new translation by Richard Howard, presented in a splendid volume designed by Cynthia Krupat, reveals, in Camus's description, Gide's "pride of being human." That pride is eloquently displayed in this "little book," as relevant today as then. In it, with intelligent dignity, Gide explores behind "the veil of lies, convention and hypocrisy," to urge us to find with him "an important and not contemptible part of humanity."

John Rechy, who teaches writing at the University of Southern California, wrote this review for The Los Angeles Times.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Weeks on list
1	POLAND, by James A. Michener	2
2	PET SEMATARY, by Stephen King	17
3	THE NAME OF THE ROSE, by Umberto Eco	4
4	WHO KILLED THE ROBBINS FAM- ily? by Bill Adler and written by Thomas Chastain	17
5	RETURN OF THE JEDI, adapted by John Wood	10
6	THE ROBBOTS OF DAWN, by Isaac Asimov	8
7	THE WICKED DAY, by Mary Stewart	6
8	THE SAGA OF BABY DIVINE, by Bette Miller	5
9	CHANGES, by Danielle Steel	7
10	MORITA: DRAGONLADY OF PERN, by Anne McCaffrey	6
11	THE NEVERENDING STORY, by Michael Ende	13
12	HOLLYWOOD WIVES, by Jackie Collins	11
13	THE AUBRECHT WILL, by Stephen Birch	12
14	BEAST IN THE GAME, by Len Deighton	14
15	WINTER'S TALE, by Mark Helprin	14
NONFICTION		Weeks on list
1	MOTHERHOOD: The Second Oldest Profession, by Ernie Bombeck	14
2	THE BEST OF JAMES HERRIOT, by James Herriot	2
3	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman Jr.	3
4	WHITE REAGAN SLEPT, by Art Buchwald	4
5	ON WINGS OF EAGLES, by Ken Follet	5
6	MAGISTRATES, by John Naisbit	7
7	Vietnam: A History, by Stanley Karnow	10
8	TOUGH TIMES NEVER LAST, BUT TOUGH PEOPLE DO, by Robert H. Schuller	8
9	THE HUMAN BODY, by Jonathan Miller	9
10	ONE BRIEF SHINING MOMENT, by William Manchester	12
11	A HERO FOR OUR TIMES, by Ralph G. Martin	11
12	THE BODY PRINCIPAL, by Victoria Pollock	10
13	BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William Least Heat Moon	15
14	A LIGHT IN THEATRIC, by Shel Silverstein	14
15	THE KINGDOM BY THE SEA, by Paul Theroux	1

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOME psychologists warn against the danger of suppressing emotion, and some players use this as an excuse for screaming at their partners. But anger is not the only emotion that creates a problem, as the diagrammed deal illustrates.

In third position an opening bid in a four-card major is desirable if the suit is strong and the hand is weak. South accordingly opened one spade.

With the strongest possible four-card suit, and was surprised to find that he had bought the contract. West would probably have made nine tricks if he had overcalled in hearts, but that would have been risky in view of the spade losers.

When the defense led three rounds of hearts South could see little hope of making more than five tricks. He would lose control of trumps if he refused,

and he did not wish to unguard the club queen. He therefore threw a diamond, creating some defensive problems.

Since West had given a suit-preference signal for clubs at the third trick by leading the heart five, East should probably have shifted to a low club. Then he would have been able to overtake on the third round to give his partner a ruff. But he was misled by the declarer's discard into thinking that the diamonds were in the West hand, and shifted to the queen.

This was not in itself fatal, but when South accidentally played the diamond ten West misread the situation. Thinking that his partner held the jack he overtook the queen with the king in the hope of avoiding a remote end-play.

South happily won with the ace, drew trumps and scored three more tricks in diamonds for two overtricks. East and West made nasty remarks to each other while North observantly recorded 100 for honors. South was making desperate efforts to contain his merriment. But it would have been better for his health, although perhaps worse for his relationship with his two expert opponents, if he had permitted internal giggles to become external laughter.

East and West were vulnerable. North was not. South was not. The following is a full score of the hand. West led the heart king.

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Tuesdays

in the Fall

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مكتبة من الأصل

Australia W i

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SPORTS

هكذا من الأصل

Tis the Season, Season or No

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — On the first Christmas Day of World War I, British and German soldiers in the trenches of the Western Front exchanged gifts of tobacco and chocolate. And to play games. For 16 and behold, a German produced a leather ball so that his British counterparts could play soccer. The game was called "no-man's-land soccer." It was played on the no-man's-land in the trenches.

Every now and again that match between British and German soldiers is played. The year is the turn of Paul McCartney's "Pipes of Peace" and Brian Williams, who usually played in the match, stepped up on TV.

I were 19 then, not at all bad at the game, recalls the avuncular soldier. "There were a couple of hundred of us at it. We didn't need a referee for that sort of game. You could say it was a sort of soccer, so we didn't keep no goal, either." But after Boxing Day, the killing resumed, again with no respite. The game, on no-man's-land, is a reminder of how abidingly loved, and at the same time how utterly irrelevant, soccer really is.

The Germans have stopped playing the game during the yuletide festival, but not the Brits. While virtually the whole of Europe goes into sporting hibernation, the Englishman's pressing need to get out of his castle, away from the no-man's-land, and cold turkey, takes him to the stadiums in numbers that break all seasonal records.

It is no exaggeration that many English clubs would fold without the traditional Christmas matches. They live on the bank of bankruptcy and could not survive a break in cash flow. So, competing with steeply rising and the minority upper-class pursuit of riding out with the hounds, the 92 league teams will play two games, home and away, within 24 hours.

The 46 Boxing Day matches attracted 563,800 fans, by far the season's highest attendance and, as with another half a million or so, the running through the turnstiles on Tuesday. The target was to beat last year's two-day Christmas total of 1.2 million.

Coventry, a club in revival, pulled in a full-house 21,452 for its drawn game against Manchester United. Newcastle also tied Blackburn before a passionate 33,802 in Division Two. Hull City, visited by the receiver 18 months ago, beat Southampton in Division Three before 18,461.

ROB HUGHES

fore 18,461, and Fourth Division Bristol City, another to have walked through the bankruptcy court, triumphed over Stockport in front of a nicely rounded 8,888 pairs of eyes.

These crowds, and the £32,987 (\$47,171) in receipts Hull that banked, will be envied among major clubs in the Netherlands, France or Scandinavia. They will be envied, too, in Ipswich, an erstwhile European force that has hit a mild run of failure and drew its smallest attendance in years — 14,471. The weather was as temperate around Ipswich as elsewhere, so the answer must be that failure, even at Christmas, is not tolerated.

Either that, or Suffolk's country consins are not getting hold of the right gimmicks. Hull did so, spectacularly. It benefited from a raging controversy involving the rare appearance of visiting Southampton's reserve center-half.

A solid, strapping fellow with his right thigh heavily bandaged and his stamina certain to wane, this player's magnetism had little to do with the game. As Jon Botham the soccer player, he rates as honest plodder, as Botham the international cricketer he is among history's most exciting performers — a bludgeoning bat, a fiery bowler and a fielder who can catch a bird in flight.

The controversy was over his decision to play soccer 48 hours before flying out for England's cricket tour of Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan. The more cricket's dignitaries told him what he should do (i.e., not take the "ridiculously unnecessary risk" of injury), the more Botham's defiance was aroused. He played Monday and Tuesday, and was booked for a late tackle in the second match, which Southampton lost, 5-1. And while cricket sweat-

ed, the soccer folk with relatively little to inspire them came out to admire his devil-may-care stand.

Meanwhile, down in the big city, 38,756 Londoners flocked to the traditional rivalry between Tottenham and Arsenal. Spurs added bonus was the return after almost a year of the little Argentine, Ossie Ardiles, complete with metal plate binding his broken leg.

Arsenal's purpose was grimmer by far. The old Etonian board had sacked Manager Terry Neill just before Christmas, and some of his team selections and the men he bought with over £1 million a year over seven years were promptly disowned by Don Howe, his lieutenant coach.

As caretaker boss, Howe "regretted" Neill's departure, but announced that he wanted the job. His first change proved that, come the darkest hour, cometh a new (black) man. Raphael Mende's first games of the season brought him three goals against Watford and two more in a 4-2 victory over Spurs.

The other two came from Charlie Nicholas, the £750,000 Scot whose failures had been the final straw for Neill's management. Sorry as he was for "Terry," Nicholas told us how "a pressure seemed to lift when he got the sack. ... Don helped me believe in myself again."

Good old Don. As caretaker manager, Howe listened to newspaper talk that Nicholas had become Arsenal's patron saint, and observed: "Had this happened a fortnight ago, Terry would still be in charge." Neill, awaiting pay-off for 24 years remaining on a contract signed last summer, took his family to a show.

One other soccer absentee over Christmas was Tommy Younger, one-time international goalkeeper and now president of the Scottish FA. Scotland's defeats are piling up, and Younger fueled the chorus against Manager Jock Stein by saying: "Let's have the ball up the park quicker. The punters don't like what they're seeing and neither do I." He then took a plane to Hawaii to get away from it for three weeks. Nice one Tommy. Happy new year.



Michel Platini: A victory for the game as it should be played.

Platini Is Voted Best Player in Europe

LONDON — Michel Platini is the continent's new soccer king. His French artistry attracted four times as many votes as any other competitor for France-Football's 1983 European footballer of the year award, polled among journalists from 26 countries.

Bravo. It is a victory for the game as it should be played — with elegance, control, inventiveness and scoring prowess. It also rewards a man's character, for in his first season with Juventus Platini overcame the jealousy of Italian clubmates and the trials of new language, diet and playing regimen. The style is indeed the man.

Only two shadows cloud the achievement: A touch of Common Market chauvinism that permits only European nations as candidates (hence Italian-based Brazilians Falcao and Zico are ruled personae non gratae) and Platini's own failure on the big day. He, and Juventus, froze against a functional Hamburg, for whom Felix Magath (fifth in the poll) won the European Cup.

Between Platini and Magath came Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish and Denmark's Allan Simonsen, old-timers cocking a snook at critics who had written them off. And then Gordon Strachan, a miniature Platini who assisted Aberdeen to the mantle of European team of the year.

The vote: Platini 110 points, Dalglish 26, Simonsen 25, Strachan 24, Magath 20, Renat Dassauv (Soviet Union) 15, Jean-Marie Pfaff (Belgium) 15, Jesper Olsen (Denmark) 14, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge (West Germany) 14 and Bryan Robson (England) 13.

Rams Eliminate Cowboys, 24-17

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
IRVING, Texas — When the Dallas Cowboys took fierce beatings from the Washington Redskins and San Francisco 49ers the last two weeks, people wondered if the once-mighty team had slipped that much. Apparently it has.

On Monday, the Los Angeles Rams made the most of Cowboy

White had to play catch-up football: In the second half, the Cowboys passed 32 times and ran only 10 times. For the game, White completed 32 of 53 for 330 yards. He was sacked three times and many completions came because the Rams were willing to give up the short pass.

Although the temperature warmed up to 27 degrees Fahrenheit (minus-3 Celsius), only 43,521 spectators, the smallest crowd in the Cowboys' 13 years in Texas Stadium, turned up — 20,015 who had tickets stayed home. At the end, many loyalists who remained, unaccustomed to the recent erratic play of the Cowboys, were booing. Until the slide, the Cowboys had made few mistakes. Then they made four turnovers in the 31-10 loss to the Redskins, five in the 42-17 loss to the 49ers and four Monday against the Rams.

White threw a pass intended for Doug Cosbie. Jim Collins cut in front of Cosbie and intercepted, giving the Rams the ball on their 45. Ten plays later, on the first play of the last quarter, Ferragamo saw Farmer waving his hands deep in the end zone. Ferragamo passed to him for a touchdown, making it 21-10.

Almost five minutes later, the Cowboys had moved to the Los Angeles 32 and on third down White passed deep for Butch Johnson. The ball was thrown behind a wide-open Johnson, and Irvin intercepted on the Ram 3. He headed downfield, slipped two tackles and seemed about to score until Ron Springs overhauled him on the Cowboy 3. The Rams turned Irvin's interception into a 20-yard field goal by Mike Lansford.

For the Rams, it was a game of redemption. Their underdog status had angered them, and Coach John Robinson had played on that, demanding all week "that we be physical, physical, physical. I wanted to play the whole game, and not be turned off if some things didn't go right."

"And," he accurately observed, "we did go after them." (NYT, WP)

NFL PLAYOFFS

mistakes and scored a 24-17 upset victory in a National Football League wild-card playoff game.

The final score is deceptive: The Rams dominated. After the Cowboys had taken a 10-7 lead early in the third quarter, Los Angeles pressured them into giving away the ball four straight times.

They fumbled away a punt, and the Rams scored on the next play for a 14-10 lead. Then the Rams intercepted three of Danny White's passes.

The first interception led to a touchdown and a 21-10 lead. The second, with LeRoy Irvin returning the ball 94 yards, led to a field goal and a 24-10 lead. The third led to no points, but it preserved the victory for the Rams because the Cowboys scored a touchdown with 73 seconds remaining in the game.

The Rams, with a 9-7 regular-season record, advanced to the National Conference semifinals and will play the Redskins Sunday in Washington. The Detroit Lions will meet the 49ers Saturday in San Francisco; the winners of those two games will meet the following Sunday for the conference title and a berth in the Super Bowl on Jan. 22.

The Rams have had offensive punch all season, mostly from Eric Dickerson, their rookie running back. Dickerson led the league in regular-season rushing with 1,808 yards. This time, in a stadium where he played many college games for Southern Methodist, he carried 23 times for 99 yards.

He lost a total of nine yards on his final two carries and left the game in the last five minutes with a hyperextended right arch.

Vince Ferragamo, the Ram quarterback, was slowed last week with the flu, but he recovered enough to pass for three touchdowns Monday — 18 yards to David Hill in the first quarter, 16 yards to Preston Dennard in the third quarter and 8 yards to George Farmer in the fourth. In all, Ferragamo completed 15 of 30 passes for 162 yards. He was not intercepted.

The Cowboys had reached the conference championship game the three previous seasons, and this year their 12-4 record was bettered in the league only by the Redskins' 14-2.

But their ball-control offense depended on their running game. In their 12 regular-season victories, they rushed for more than 100 yards each time. In their four losses, they did not. On Monday, Tony Dorsett, their bread-and-butter runner, carried 17 times for only 59 yards, and the Dallas ground game produced only 63 yards.

The problems started for the Cowboys in the third quarter when Gary Allen misjudged a punt and fumbled it. After first giving the ball to the Cowboys, the officials ruled that Mike Wilcher had recovered for the Rams on the Dallas 16-yard line.

On the next play, Dennard lined up on the left, started cutting toward the middle and cut back again to the left corner. Dennis Thurman, his defender, was leaning inside and was left behind. Dennard caught Ferragamo's pass for the touchdown that put the Rams ahead for good.

Then the interceptions began. Four minutes after Dennard's TD, White threw a pass intended for Doug Cosbie. Jim Collins cut in front of Cosbie and intercepted, giving the Rams the ball on their 45. Ten plays later, on the first play of the last quarter, Ferragamo saw Farmer waving his hands deep in the end zone. Ferragamo passed to him for a touchdown, making it 21-10.

NFL Playoff Schedule

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS
 Saturday
 AFC: Seattle at Miami
 AFC: Detroit at San Francisco
 Sunday
 AFC: L.A. Rams at Washington
 AFC: Pittsburgh at L.A. Raiders
 CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS: Jan. 8
 SUPER BOWL XVII: Jan. 22

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Dexter Clinkscales (47) and Harvey Martin (79) teamed up on Vince Ferragamo for the last Cowboy sack of the season.

Penn State Beats Washington, 13-10

The Associated Press
HONOLULU — Freshman D.J. Dozier crashed into the end zone from two yards out with three minutes left to lift Penn State to a 13-10 victory over the University of Washington in the Aloha Bowl here Monday.

Dozier's run over right tackle capped a comeback that negated a Washington 10-3 halftime lead. The victory allowed Penn State to finish the season at 8-4-1 — after losing its first three games.

Trailing, 10-6, the Penn State offense, which had been held in check for much of the game, got the ball on its own 49-yard line with 6:54 to play.

Quarterback Doug Strang led the nine-play scoring drive, the big

plays being his 19-yard pass to running back Joe Williams and a 16-yarder to Kevin Baugh.

Penn State took a 3-0 lead on its first possession with Nick Ganciano hitting a 23-yard field goal. It ended a 12-play, 49-yard drive that was helped by a personal foul that moved the ball to the Washington 39-yard line.

The Huskies got their first score of the game on a 57-yard punt return by senior Danny Greene, who was named the game's outstanding offensive player. Greene took a high punt, burst up the middle past would-be tacklers and then beat the punter. George Reynolds, to the end zone. Jeff Jaeger's extra point made it 7-3 with 8:51 to go in the first half.

Washington increased its lead to 10-3 when Jaeger kicked a 39-yard field goal 36 seconds before halftime.

That ended a 10-play, 65-yard drive, which included a 37-yard pass from Steve Pelluer to flanker-back Mark Parton.

Penn State made it 10-6 when Ganciano kicked a 49-yard field goal, the longest of his career, with 12:21 left in the game.

The Nittany Lions could muster only four first downs and 58 yards in total offense in the first half, compared with Washington's 180 yards.

Reynolds was named the game's outstanding defensive player. He had eight punts for a 46.8-yard average.

MONEY RIDER

Angel Cordero Jr. became thoroughbred racing's first jockey ever to surpass \$10 million in annual earnings by riding Jacksboro to victory in the eighth race at Aqueduct Racetrack Monday in New York. Jacksboro won \$22,800, boosting Cordero's 1983 earnings to \$10,001,091. Cordero's 1,765 mounts this year have produced 358 victories, 291 seconds and 234 thirds.

NHL Standings

Wales Conference
 Pacific Division
 NY Islanders 24 10 5 39 170 120
 Philadelphia 23 10 4 37 151 124
 NY Rangers 19 13 4 36 144 146
 Washington 17 10 2 34 128 135
 Phoenix 9 23 2 34 119 148
 New Jersey 7 26 2 35 106 165

Atlantic Division
 Boston 24 7 3 34 159 104
 Buffalo 20 12 4 36 138 128
 Quebec 19 14 3 36 145 132
 Montreal 13 19 4 36 146 132
 Hartford 13 18 3 29 122 138

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Wales Conference
 Pacific Division
 NY Islanders 24 10 5 39 170 120
 Philadelphia 23 10 4 37 151 124
 NY Rangers 19 13 4 36 144 146
 Washington 17 10 2 34 128 135
 Phoenix 9 23 2 34 119 148
 New Jersey 7 26 2 35 106 165

Atlantic Division
 Boston 24 7 3 34 159 104
 Buffalo 20 12 4 36 138 128
 Quebec 19 14 3 36 145 132
 Montreal 13 19 4 36 146 132
 Hartford 13 18 3 29 122 138

NHL Scoring Leaders

G Goals **A** Assists **Pts** Points
 Gretzky, Edmonton 42 68 110 110
 Currier, Edmonton 22 40 62 62
 Trottier, NY Islanders 27 37 64 64
 P. Stastny, Quebec 27 41 68 68
 Bower, NY Islanders 20 40 60 60
 Richards, Los Angeles 20 39 59 59
 DiBiase, Los Angeles 18 34 52 52
 Seward, Chicago 23 29 52 52
 Pedersen, Boston 19 33 52 52
 Goulet, Quebec 22 28 50 50
 Hasek, Edmonton 17 31 48 48
 MacLean, Minnesota 19 29 48 48

Transition

FOOTBALL
 United States Football League
 NEW JERSEY — Slated Brian Sims, quarterback.
HOCKEY
 National Hockey League
 MONTREAL — Recalled Alie Turcotte, center, from the U.S. Junior hockey team.
GOLF
 PGA TOUR — Retired Demetrios Neofotistos, head football coach.

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
 Atlantic Division
 Philadelphia 20 5 300 —
 Boston 22 7 278 —
 New York 17 11 407 49
 Washington 13 14 401 8
 New Jersey 13 14 404 26

Central Division
 Milwaukee 14 11 393 —
 Atlanta 14 14 389 29
 Detroit 10 14 481 3
 Chicago 10 14 472 49
 Cleveland 8 21 276 9
 Indiana 6 20 231 96

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Pacific Division
 Utah 10 10 443 —
 Dallas 15 10 356 29
 Kansas City 12 13 380 4
 Denver 12 17 414 69
 Houston 11 17 393 7
 San Antonio 11 19 347 8

Midwest Division
 Portland 21 9 708 —
 Los Angeles 19 9 667 19
 Golden State 14 16 467 2
 Phoenix 13 14 448 79
 Seattle 12 14 444 79
 San Diego 2 20 216 115

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Australia Wins Doubles in 3 Sets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MELBOURNE — Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson gave Australia a 2-1 lead over Sweden Tuesday in the Davis Cup tennis final by registering a convincing 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 victory over Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson.

Australia needs only a split of Wednesday's two singles matches to win the cup for the first time since 1977.

Pat Cash will meet Joakim Nystrom in the first singles match, with John Fitzgerald pitted against Mats Wilander in the other.

Australia has won the cup 24 times, while Sweden has won it once — in 1975.

Edmondson and McNamee needed an hour and 43 minutes to carve out their victory.

The match saw several disputed calls, which upset the Swedish contingent.

But those rulings aside, Jarryd and Simonsson simply could not

cope with the power attack of the Australians, who cut them to ribbons with power serves and volleys and superb returns. The losers had only eight potential service break points all day — and won none of them.

McNamee's warm-up routine to Edmondson's series of war games has amused the crowd of 12,200 and possibly rattled the opposition. The Swedish pair came into the match with a 6-1 record in cup competition but started nervously and never found their rhythm. From the outset, the Australians' positional play was all but flawless as they pounded drives down the lines or split the Swedes with strings of sharp volleys down the middle.

Jarryd lost his service in the third game of the first set, which the Australians, serving well and taking control at the net, wrapped up in 30 minutes. The second set was closer, but the Swedes failed to capitalize.

Their best chance of a breakthrough came in the second game, when Edmondson was down, love-

40, on his own service. But Jarryd was wide on the third break point and Edmondson leveled the set at 1-1.

Jarryd was broken again in the fifth game of the second set when Edmondson played a return with the racket behind his back. The ball dipped over the net, but Simonsson failed with his return and the Australians took a 3-2 lead.

Edmondson and McNamee broke again in the fifth game of the final set, winning it at love, when Simonsson overhit another easy groundstroke.

Jarryd and Simonsson could not halt the slide, and Edmondson scored the match-winning on a mishit ball that fell just over the net.

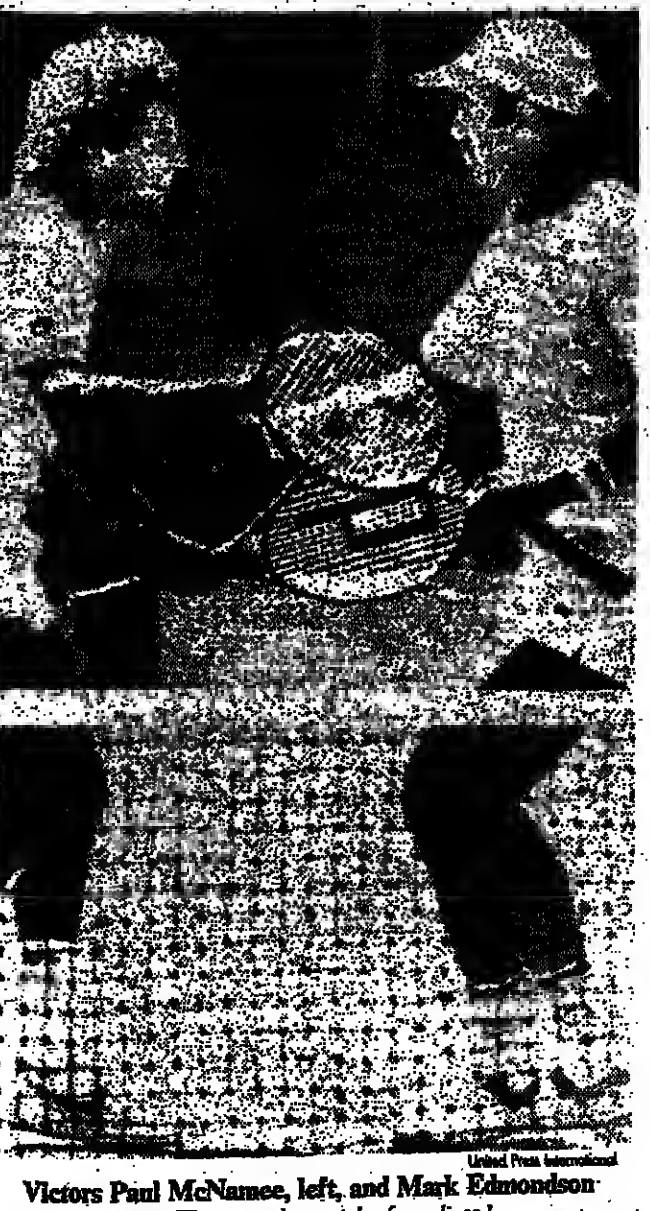
"That was the match of our lives," said McNamee, 29. "You spend your whole career waiting for a Davis Cup Final to come along. I don't think I've ever played better than that, and Edmo gave me great support. I could count so strongly on him."

"They were just too good for us," said Simonsson. "We couldn't have played any better, didn't make any tactical mistakes — they were just too good and too steady. We have no excuses."

"We have not lost it yet. We will keep fighting," said Swedish Captain Hans Olsson. "You must remember that Nystrom beat Cash a week ago [to win the New South Wales Open], and there is no reason why he cannot do it again. And if that happens we've got Wilander in the deciding singles." (AP, UPI)



MONEY RIDER — Angel Cordero Jr. became thoroughbred racing's first jockey ever to surpass \$10 million in annual earnings by riding Jacksboro to victory in the eighth race at Aqueduct Racetrack Monday in New York. Jacksboro won \$22,800, boosting Cordero's 1983 earnings to \$10,001,091. Cordero's 1,765 mounts this year have produced 358 victories, 291 seconds and 234 thirds.



Victors Paul McNamee, left, and Mark Edmondson. That was the match of our lives.

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OBSERVER

Easy on the Concrete

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Washington's response to the present state of terrorism is the concrete. I imagine the bombing community is pleased. Commanding only old-fashioned TNT and a handful of fanatics, they see concrete evidence that they can bully a superpower.

Surely the government can do better than this. Winston Churchill once observed that a leader bent down to keep his ear to the ground presents an uninspiring view to his followers. A government hunkered down behind concrete is even less inspiring, particularly when it's a government that preaches the strength of an open society.

Well, of course, we must consider the security problem. Ours is an age obsessed with security. We worry incessantly about Social Security and buy insurance to provide security for our next-of-kin after we shuffle off to Paradise.

Security guards shadow us as we study trinkets at the dime store. Security details accompany our presidents, their families and our presidential candidates when they step out to buy a valentine, follow our former presidents around the golf course, accompany the wives of our former presidents when they go shopping.

Real estate developers' ads boast of the security built into their constructions: Television monitors in the laundry room. CIA window locks, electronic warning lights, armed security agents at the gatehouse.

Millions of Americans keep pistols in the house for security. Millions submit happily to airport metal detectors' scrutiny for security. For security the government constantly expands its nuclear arsenal, wages the occasional small war, works secretly to subvert the occasional unsympathetic foreign government and spends a large part of the national treasure each year to improve our war-making ability.

In the preface to his "collected poems," e.e. cummings asked, "What does being born mean to most people?" and replied: "Catastrophe unmitigated." The American obsession with security suggests he was not far wrong. From infancy's first insurance policy, the American travels a life in which the

constant goal is to avoid the risks of living. What most people really want, said cummings, was "a guaranteed birthright safety suit" to insulate them from the hazards that go with having been born.

To argue this line nowadays, except among certain free souls and adventurers, is to risk being labeled an idiot. Being sensitive about my reputation, I hesitate to urge Washington to remove the concrete, thumb its nose at the bombers and say, "Pissquakes can never make democracy cover in a bunker."

Still, concrete is a mistake. If security must prevail above all, at least let some aesthetic consideration enter into its arrangements. Concrete is the material of prisons. Placed to form a wall between the world and the U.S. government, it is sort of solution we expect from the Soviet Union, that famous builder of walls.

There is an old maxim to the effect you should choose your enemy carefully, because he is what you will end by resembling. The concrete barricades offer an opportunity to start disproving this theory.

With the slightest ingenuity, security barriers can be transformed from eyesores suggesting the ugliness of totalitarian states into objects of great beauty.

For example, the aim is to prevent a maniac from driving a truck of dynamite into the White House, there are better methods than planting concrete. Why not a moat, for example?

There is ample room on the White House grounds for a lovely moat. With its splendid gardens, the White House could landscape its banks with flowering shrubs that would enhance the beauty of downtown Washington. Its water might be filled, not with crocodiles, but with a brilliant assortment of colorful fish, to be changed every season by the National Aquarium.

Access to the grounds, controlled by drawbridges from the nation's best architects, might create a sense of fantasy to delight children, who now tend to be bored by the White House.

Tinkling water, drawbridges, and flowers rather than concrete walls? Why not? Because the KGB wouldn't do it that way. I suppose the American travels a life in which the

Julio Iglesias

By Richard Harrington

WASHINGTON — For the first time in his life, he's struggling.

The Spanish accent is warmly thick, the words well chosen but delivered with an edge of trepidation. Julio Iglesias, the elegant man who has sold the rest of the world more than 100 million records of romantic ballads in Spanish, French, Italian, German, Portuguese and Japanese, wants the United States.

The big question: Even with his platinum and 395 gold albums, with his picture appearing more than 15,000 times in magazines since 1968, with 5,000 fan letters a week, will the United States want him?

Iglesias, a boyish 40, is relaxing in a dressing room at the National Building Museum. On the verge of 6 feet (1.82 meters), dressed in a demure gray suit, he is Mediterranean and Miami-tanned, rich-casual and ovoid-nosed. He is waiting his turn to appear in "Christmas in Washington," an hour-long special taped before an audience including President Ronald Reagan.

"It is the most difficult thing I ever did in my life," he said, "because it is the most American thing I ever did. I have to learn everything by heart. It's really pain, but it's OK. It's exciting. You will see my nerves."

The show is part of an Iglesias battle plan that includes concerts in major U.S. cities and appearances on all sorts of television shows — a Sinatra birthday party, the Country Music Awards a few months ago, the standard talk and variety shows. In February, he will perform at the White House in a memorial tribute to Princess Grace of Monaco. In January he'll be in Tampa Bay to sing the national anthem at the Super Bowl.

And then the long-awaited English album, with a first single, "I'm a Fool," by Willie Nelson, Stan Getz, the Beach Boys and the Pointer Sisters — as wide a spectrum of audience tenderizers as one could ask for. It remains to be seen whether Americans, at least the non-Spanish speaking ones, will embrace his lushly sentimental style. The U.S. pop market is a tyranny of youth and it's been a while since anyone has tried to sell a new 40-year-old act.

Of course, Iglesias doesn't need the United States, though he already owns a little piece of it, an island in Miami Beach with the \$3-million mansion he has called home since 1978. He is considered the most popular singer in the rest of the world, and to most Americans he is "Who-Is-He?" He is simply Iglesias in enough countries to form a United Nations blocking vote.

"It's very obvious," he says. The United States "is important," he says. "I am a very good singer and I think it is a very good challenge. I have an opportunity now and I



"The most difficult thing"

will try to do it. It's part of ego, vanity, many things together.

"I'm trying to be a success. Maybe I will never make success in this country, but I feel it is with me. People think I'm in a hurry. I'm 40 years old; I've been in a hurry all my life. Now I have to be sure what I'm doing is good, that's all."

Which is why that first English album, expected earlier in the fall, has been delayed several times. "I am very concerned," Iglesias admits. "I've been working on it the last five, six months, and there is still three months work. I stopped every concert all over the world and am just concentrating to finish."

The problem, he admits, is the language. Despite the study, the immersion, the concentration, English remains elusive. "I never studied English. I just became conscious of how important the English was to the music when I start to sing."

After 100 Million Records, the Spanish Crooner Sets Out to Conquer the United States Public

"The lines feel different, the phrasing, the musical mood. If I tried to phrase the way that I did in Italian, French or Spanish, forget it, nobody would even understand."

There has been some talk that Iglesias might abandon his traditional audience. He bristles. "You talk about people I have belonged to for many years, maybe two generations, and now I'm going to forget them? Not at all! I'll never forget them. I can't forget something that is in my roots, my blood, my skin."

The Iglesias story really starts in 1968. The son of a prominent Madrid gynecologist, he had grown up immersed in studies (for the bar) and sports (he had been a goalkeeper for the Real Madrid soccer team). There had been little interest in music and Iglesias insists no one could have known he could sing because he never did, not even in the shower.

"I was a very strong man," Iglesias says proudly. "And then when I was 21, I was in an automobile accident and in the hospital for two years. But from the bed I start to renew my life."

A nurse had given Iglesias a guitar as an alternative to the bedside radio, and he started to play "And I start to write some. And after, I finish my studies and I want to send my songs to the record companies for people to sing. One of the artistic directors said, 'Why don't you sing yourself the song?' and I said 'I never sing in my life, never.'"

The record company man suggested entering a song contest that featured new artists. I released a little and I want to the contest and I won. I don't know why. And since that time I start to sell records and forget about everything else."

"If in 1966 you say to me I'm going to be a singer, I can't believe it. Not ever. But people don't know what they have inside until they discover it one day. He snaps his finger, a syncope of two years in the hospital. And the first time I feel I have to be a singer was the first time I listen to my song and my voice on the radio in my car."

The song Iglesias heard went to No. 1 in Spain, and the global assault began. "I started my career in the Spanish countries because it was my mother language. From Spain I went to South America, from Chile to Mexico, making my music known in those countries. After 1973 I started the European career, recording in French, then Italian, then German, then Portuguese and Japanese. One day two years ago, they put my records in England for the first time. And sold a million records — in Spanish. Now it's on to the United States and I'm very happy about it."

"I've always been doing shows like this one," Iglesias says — he has appeared on 793 television programs in 69 countries. "That's exactly what's happened all over in my life in music."

PEOPLE

Block's Travel Price Tag

The U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, who has a reputation for traveling abroad more than any other person ever to hold the job, will be off again in January. Block and other senior Agriculture Department officials plan to visit Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and South America. Department accounts say the costs of sending Block abroad totaled nearly \$700,000 in the first 20 months of the Reagan administration. The travel figures were given to The Associated Press under a Freedom of Information Act request. The department's Office of Operations said the expenses included transportation, whether by commercial or government-owned aircraft. They also covered Block's official party, which varies from trip to trip but usually includes at least a couple of aides and security people.

Buckingham Palace said Tuesday that the American evangelist Billy Graham had been invited by Queen Elizabeth II to preach before the British royal family and other workers at Sandringham parish church on Jan. 15. A palace spokesman said Graham had been a guest of the queen on several occasions over many years. Their friendship goes way back. She appreciates the work he does very much. "The queen is the temporal head of the Church of England, with the title 'Defender of the Faith.' Sandringham parish church is on the queen's Sandringham estate in Norfolk, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of London. The church seats only 130 people, but the Daily Telegraph newspaper said at least 10,000 people were expected to gather outside to hear Graham's sermon on a public address system. Graham, 65, went to Buckingham Palace in May 1982 to receive the 10th Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion from Prince Philip, the queen's husband.

Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel were doomed to failure in their attempt to team up again. Simon says. In an interview in Playboy magazine, Simon was asked how he and Garfunkel got along during their European reunion tour. "We were hardly speaking to each other. I'm not sure why not. It wasn't my choice. I felt he wasn't speaking to me." He added that, "on a certain level, not too far from the surface, he doesn't like me. The same goes for me." He went on to add, however, that the two musicians had shared 30 years of friendship. Simon said of his latest solo album, "At first I thought, 'I really can't do it. These new songs are too much about my life — about Carrie Fisher — to have anybody else sing them.' Garfunkel talked him out of that, he said, but their professional and personal clashes eventually made the reuniting of Simon and Garfunkel impossible.

Bob Hope returned to the United States on Tuesday after a Christmas visit with the U.S. 6th Fleet off Lebanon, and said it was the most exciting tour of his career. The weeklong visit was the 80-year-old entertainer's first to U.S. troops in 11 years and his 31st since he began performing overseas during Christmas 1943. "I hadn't had a laugh for 11 years and I needed a fix," Hope said during a brief news conference at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. He couldn't wait to blurt out a pressing question. "Who was the Dallas guy? That's what I want to know." (The Los Angeles Rams beat the Dallas Cowboys 20 to 17). During the news conference, Hope mentioned the hour he was permitted to spend in Beirut. "About an hour later, I hear, they had an attack. Anyone who says I don't have good timing, that's not true," Hope said. He wanted to entertain the troops in Beirut last Christmas, but doctors and his wife, Dolores, convinced him that a hernia in his right eye was too serious. Instead, he flew to Houston for a Christmas telethon to raise money for the Bob Hope School for the Handicapped in Port Arthur, Texas.

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